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HALL & WALKER

AGENTS
WELLINGTON COLLIERY
COMPANY'S COAL
100 Government Street Telephone 83

VOL XCVII

VICTORIA, B.C., SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1907

NO 54

Cloisonne

—AND—

Satsuma Ware

WE have an exceedingly choice collection of this beautiful ware in vases of all sizes and shapes, cups and saucers, rose-bowls, teapots, christening bowls, etc. Every piece we are now offering is from the hands of the old artists who are rapidly dying out; therefore these goods will steadily increase in value.

This ware is especially appropriate for gift goods.

Every visitor in Victoria is cordially invited to inspect our matchless display.

Challoner & Mitchell

Goldsmiths and Jewelers

47 and 49 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Cakes Like Mother Made

The toothsome "home-mades" of our Cake Department please the particular. You'll say they're "like mother made."

GOLDEN ROD CAKE, each 20c
WINE CAKES, each 15c
JELLY ROLLS, each 20c
MADEIRA CAKES, each 20c and 25c
LAYER CAKES, each 25c
SULTANA CAKE, per lb. 35c
FRUIT CAKE, per lb. 35c
LADY FINGERS, per doz. 10c
DOUGHNUTS, per doz. 10c
CUP CAKES, per doz. 15c
VANILLA ROLLS, per doz. 15c
BUNS, per doz. 15c
BOSTON BROWN BREAD. 10c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Cash Grocers III Government Street

\$3.50-Spot Cash-\$3.50

WILL BUY A PAIR OF

MEN'S GUN-METAL CALF BLUCHERS, WELTED

A Shoe with all the style and fitting qualities of a \$6.00 Shoe

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

35 JOHNSON STREET, VICTORIA

Your Shoes Will Be Right If You Get Them Here

PICNIC HAMS

Have just received a very choice shipment of Picnic Ham, per lb. 16¢

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

Johnson Street

The Three Winners for the Hot Weather

Crosse & Blackwell's Chicken and Tongue, in glass jars, each 75c
Crosse & Blackwell's Veal and Ham, in glass jars, each 75c
Crosse & Blackwell's Chicken-Breasts, in glass jars, each 75c

The West End Grocery Co.

PHONE 28 TRY US. 42 GOVERNMENT ST.

Where all Orders Get Prompt Attention.

YEAR'S TOURIST TRAVEL REACHES RECORD

FIGURE

Western Accommodation Taxed to Provide for the Wayfarers

MANY IN TENTS AT EDMONTON

Traffic Receipts of Canadian Pacific Are Favorably Affected by Rush.

Edmonton, Aug. 10.—It is said that there are over 3,000 people residing in tents. The reports which have been issued by the Canadian Pacific officials indicate that the tourist travel which has been recorded this season has been up to date greater than that of any other year. So great, indeed, has this been increased that the passenger receipts of the road are said to be augmented by at least from fifteen to twenty per cent. In the early portion of the season it was expected that the travel would be somewhat smaller than usual, as, with a season at least two or three weeks behind that of other years, it was felt that the travel through the summer would be somewhat curtailed. This expectation has been, however, cast away, as the figures which are already to hand not only show that there has been no falling off, but that there has been one of the most substantial increases in the history of the road. The western resorts on the C. P. R. particularly in the mountains, have boasted of a larger quota of visitors than any other season. The difficulty of finding accommodation has been the one problem of the hotels, and even with the extra accommodation which is afforded at Banff, Lake Louise and the other hotels, it was found that the crowding was even greater than ever, and not always was it that guests could be accommodated. Many of the tourists are now traveling eastward, after a holiday trip in the mountains, but the number that are going westward are equally great, so there is not the slightest diminution in the number of travellers.

Killed by Lightning.

Saskatoon, Aug. 10.—Morley Dreaver, eighteen years old, was struck by lightning and killed yesterday evening on his father's farm, eighteen miles east of here. The lad was working on a team and was on his way to the house as the storm blew up. The parents were in Saskatoon at the fair at the time. The mother is prostrated.

NEWS SUMMARY

Page 1—Telegraphers' strike spreads. Heavy tourist traffic. People die in railway tunnel.

Page 2—Al. Briggs resigns from the C. P. R. service. Floods cause heavy loss of life in Japan. General news.

Page 3—Report of fire investigation will be presented to council tomorrow night. General news.

Page 4—Editorial.

Page 5—News of the mainland. Hotel arrivals.

Page 6—General local news.

Page 7—Ex-Mayor Hayward writes of Canada's exhibit at Dublin exhibition. Improvement work in progress on E. & N. railway. General local news.

Page 8—St. Andrew's Society games were great success. Provincial government's irrigation expert will arrive shortly. Prairie people discussing Victoria. General news.

Page 9—Sport.

Page 10—Marine news.

Page 11—South Saanich council meeting. Price of milk to be raised in Victoria. Markets. Financial news and stock quotations.

Page 12—Real estate advertisements.

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Page 15—John D. Rockefeller philosophies. General news.

Page 16—Manukia desertion case will be tried in Vancouver. Work at the fair grounds.

Magazine Section.

Page 17—Victoria, the beautiful. Where the trout lurks, by Prof. Prince. The Venice of Canada.

Page 18—Combined strategy for the army and navy. Man eaters of the deep. Praise for Canada's resources.

Page 19—President Roosevelt and the open shop. Notes of foreign navies. Municipal ownership. A disturbed copper market.

Page 20—An hour with the editor.

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Page 22—The Simple Life.

Page 23—The Simple Life (continued).

Page 24—Making better policemen. Kier Hardie on social problems. News of railroads of Western Canada.

Page 25—History of American Institute of Mining Engineers. Outside of Russian penitentiary life. Marconi system of wireless telegraphy.

Page 26—Famous men honored at Oxford. Society gossip. Services in city churches.

Page 27—Dawn of home rule for Ireland. The new Fastnet lighthouse. Some Paderewski stories. The late Sir William H. Perkin.

Page 28—The rise of Japan. A doctor for seventy years. Boats that glide.

Page 29—Fighting fierce forest fires in the Northwest. An address on Faith, by W. J. Bryan. Week end storyette.

Page 30—A real love story. Admiral Yamamoto's great speech. The King's orders. Stock exchange gambling.

Page 31—The world of labor. Japanese colony in New York.

Page 32—The amateur photographer. Military ballooning.

MONEY STRINGENCY

Policy of the Banks in the West is Criticized

Winnipeg, Aug. 10.—J. K. McCutcheon, manager of the Home Life Insurance company, returned after a two months' trip through the west. Speaking of the financial conditions at present prevailing and the stringency of the money markets, he said: "My opinion is that the banks have shut up tight very much quicker than they had any need to. There might have been some reason for their being a little more careful, but that might have been done a good deal more gradually instead of as suddenly as they have done."

"Why should the banks loan so much money on call loans in a foreign country when money is needed so much right here in the west?" That is a question that the banks ought to answer. They say that the money is immediately available, and that it would not be if loaned here. In the west. But what difference does it make if it is not immediately available, when they can be assured that any money they have invested in mortgages on farms or anything else in the west is as good as gold?"

Mr. Gates' Plans.

New York, Aug. 10.—John W. Gates, it is learned by the Sun's Saratoga correspondent, has gone to England to settle down there like Richard Croker, live the life of a country squire and keep up a racing establishment. Mr. Gates, the story says, will retain his citizenship in the United States. His son will probably represent him here, but he himself will seldom favor this country with a visit.

Restored to Favor

Berlin, Aug. 10.—It is asserted that Marschall Von Biberstein, who was in disgrace ten years ago, is now a serious candidate for the chancellorship. The Kaiser is delighted with the high standing he has attained among the delegates at the peace conference.

Disastrous Wreck of Two Trains on Railroad in Spain

MANY PASSENGERS DIE IN A RAILWAY TUNNEL

Disastrous Wreck of Two Trains on Railroad in Spain

VAIN ENDEAVORS TO ESCAPE

People Overcome by Flames and Smoke From Wreck—Number of Victims Unknown.

Madrid, Aug. 10.—The southern express was derailed near Alconca and was run into by a freight train. Later details show that it occurred in the tunnel of Otsartz, near Alasua, a station on the northern railway.

The valley of Cegana is descended through twelve tunnels, reaching the culminating point of the line over 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, in the middle of the tunnel beyond Otsartz, which is two miles long.

After the wreck of the two trains, in the subsequent conflagration, the tunnel acted as a chimney, fanning the flames and creating a panic among the survivors, who sought to escape from the smoke and heat. The exact number of victims has not yet been established. There were only nine passengers on board the southern express when it left Irun, but other people boarded the train at San Sebastian.

CROP SITUATION

Shortage May not be so Great as Some Expected

Winnipeg, Aug. 10.—Crop reports have been of a very gratifying nature, and even the most pessimistic are looking forward to it if not a large yield, a satisfactory one. Since the spring, when it looked as if the adverse weather would completely spoil any chance of seeding, the crop has been a question that probably received more universal discussion than any other subject.

Many dealers declared when the grain was sown that it was mere folly, and predicted direful happenings for the province. When the grain began to make its appearance and reached a fairly good height, the people who did the crooking at the start were impressed and looked at the brighter side.

The reports indicate that there will be a shortage in this province at least, but that it will be minor compared to some estimates. Farmers are looking forward to better prices for wheat, and considering everything, are well pleased with the existing conditions.

In some districts of this province, where an entire failure was predicted, the situation has improved so greatly that an average yield is looked for.

EXPLOSION WRECKED THE TOWN OF ESSEX

Two Men Killed and Three Fatally Injured by Nitro-Glycerine

Killed by Lightning.

Detroit Mich., Aug. 10.—Two men were killed, three more probably fatally injured and scores of people slightly hurt by the explosion of a half car of nitro-glycerine at the Michigan Central railroad station at Essex, Ont., seventeen miles inland from the Detroit river today. Practically every building in the little town of 1,500 people was damaged, some of them being blown to pieces.

The shock of the explosion was plainly felt for twenty miles around.

The dead are: Brakeman McNary, of Amherstburg, Ont.; Brakeman Leo Conlon, of Amherstburg, Ont.

The other members of the train crew are among those most severely injured.

Mrs. Mary Morton, of Michigan, a passenger on the train, was severely, if not fatally, hurt.

It is reported that one man is buried in the ruins of Green's elevator. Everything for a radius of 300 yards from the depot is in ruins.

The car containing the nitro-glycerine was on a side track near the freight shed. Brakeman McNary discovered that the nitro-glycerine was leaking and started to open the car when, without warning, the explosion occurred.

The shock, which was felt for twenty miles, tore the new stone depot to pieces, destroyed the freight sheds and nearby cottages, leveling Green's elevator beside the tracks and smashed the mill into kindling wood.

The engine and tender of the train, with the other cars, were reduced to scrap iron, and where they stood there was only a hole twenty feet deep and fifty feet across.

McNary's mangled body was found 200 feet away from the tracks in a field and Brakeman Conlon was dug from under a car of coal, dead.

Fireman Managan lay near the ruins of his engine, and the other two members of the train crew and the station agent, were dug from the wrecked station, badly hurt.

The final loss will probably be about \$300,000.

DOUKHOBOR'S DIFFICULTY

Winnipeg, Aug. 10.—The Doukhobor party of pilgrims has been stopped at Whittemouth by order of the C. P. R., who refuses to permit them to proceed any further on their way eastward. If they attempt to proceed any farther along the C. P. R. tracks they will be arrested for trespassing and taken to prison. As there is practically no other way for them to go they will have to submit to the inevitable. If they leave Whittemouth by a logging trail, the only other method of egress towards the east, they will end up in a logging camp, and have to go several miles through the bush before they strike another trail, during which time they will suffer terribly from hunger, mosquitoes, etc.

Thomas Carr a Winner

New York, Aug. 10.—A Thomas Carr won the Brighton endurance auto race, a Losler car was second, and a Jackson car third.

Ottawa Candidates

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—It seems probable that Dr. Parent will be the French Conservative candidate in Ottawa. He is a strong man. The Liberals are discussing a successor to Hon. A. Belcourt.

Bill Miner Still Free

Vancouver, Aug. 10.—No news has yet been heard of Bill Miner and his compatriots in flight. It is now generally considered certain that Miner must have received some aid from the outside to enable him to get clear away.

Protecting the Birds

Washington, Aug. 10.—The president has signed a new order creating the Tern Islands a bird reservation. The reservation embraces all of the "mud banks" in and near the mouth of the Mississippi river.

ALPINE CLUB OF CANADA.

MINSTREL SHOW

GORGE PARK

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, August 14, 15 and 16, a Grand Amateur Minstrel Show will be given at Gorge Park, in aid of the Combined Charities of Victoria.

25 Local Artists Under the Direction of Jas. W. Evans.

Take Gorge car, corner Government and Yates Streets.

THE FAMILY CASH GROCERY
Choice Cooking Apples and Douglas Per \$1.50 Box Phone 312

Fresh Creamery Butter, 35c per lb.

SEE OUR WINDOWS FOR FRUITS
Seeing is Believing, and in the Eating of the Pudding is the Proof Thereof

THE SONG OF THE RAIN

THE message of the raindrops is surely a reminder to procure a good coat to keep off the wet. WILSON'S is headquarters for such garments. These are among the many:

Cravette Raincoats

Stylish garments, good for all weathers, in gray and fawn shades. Prices..... \$12 to \$20

Burberry's "Slip On" Raincoats

The famous English Coats which slip on easily yet fit perfectly, extremely smart and dressy, good for rain or shine. Price..... \$22.50

WILSONS
83 GOVT ST VICTORIA, B.C.

Special for One Week

\$12.00 Clocks for \$6.00 and 25 White Swan Soap Wrappers
11.00 Clocks for 5.50 and 25 White Swan Soap Wrappers
4.00 Clocks for 2.25 and 25 White Swan Soap Wrappers
1.50 Handbags for .75 and 18 White Swan Soap Wrappers

No such values ever offered before in Victoria.
No goods sold unless accompanied by wrappers.

WHITE SWAN SOAP PREMIUM BAZAAR
82 DOUGLAS STREET

SALMON'S
Grand St. Leger Sweep
Subscription Now Open
Drawn Under the Supervision of the Press
Tuesday, September 10th
PREMIUMS AS USUAL
Shares One Dollar

Saskatchewan Crops

Battleford, Sask., Aug. 10.—Mayor Speers, who has been traveling considerably in the Eagle Hills of late, reports crops in a better condition this year than for a great many previous years. Several fields of wheat sown by Mr. Speers will, in his estimation, yield not less than forty

bushels to the acre, and oats in general will not fall short of eighty.

With the captain's wife acting as assistant navigator, the whaling bark Josephine has returned to New Bedford, Mass., from a cruise of sperm oil.

shares of \$125,000 worth of sperm oil and bone

RESIGNS FROM THE SERVICE OF C.P.R.

Al. Briggs Will Enter Employ of Local Government Next Week

A. J. Briggs, who for twenty-four years has been selling tickets at local steamship offices for the Canadian Pacific Navigation company and the Canadian Pacific Railroad Steamship company, has resigned his post to take a position in the lands and works department of the provincial government. After Saturday next "Al" Briggs will no longer be seen in the office or the C. P. R. Steamship company selling tickets for the local steamers. He will turn over his work to a successor that evening and on Monday will start work at the government buildings.

When Mr. Briggs took service as purser on the steamer Enterprise, long since passed, the Canadian Pacific Navigation company had few vessels. Gradually he saw the fleet grow, and when the C. P. R. took over the company's fleet he was one of the old staff who went into the new service, remaining in the position of ticket agent, which he had taken after one year as purser.

AN ETON MYSTERY

Detectives on Guard Over a Young Baronet and His Brother.

Day and night detectives are keeping watch and ward over two boys at Eton college. The boys in question are Sir Albert Edward Naylor-Leyland, Bart., aged 17, and his brother, George Vivian, aged 15. The lads are heirs to an immense fortune, and their relatives have got wind of a plot on the part of certain designing persons to kidnap them. Hence the surveillance of the detectives.

The watch commenced about eight weeks ago, when an anonymous letter was received by Lady Naylor-Leyland warning her that mischief was afoot with regard to her sons. The latter are residents in Mr. R. S. De Havilland's house in Keats lane, the young baronet having gone there in 1904 and his brother in 1906. The boys do not move a yard without one of the detectives moving with them. During working hours one of them squats silently on the wall in front of the college chapel; when the boys go to the playing fields a silent watcher plods patiently after them, and when they are in bed another one is waiting outside the house in Keats lane all through the night.

Mr. De Havilland, the housemaster, when seen by a pressman, said he was very sorry that the news of the strange affair had leaked out, as he was afraid that the publication of his pupils' names in the papers might cause their removal from Eton, and to a certain extent spoil their careers. Another Eton master said the boys were most popular with their schoolfellows. Both are "dry boys"—that is to say, they prefer cricket, football, and such sports on land to aquatics.

Several curious things have happened at Eton recently which seem to bear on the mystery. A few weeks ago a stranger was seen trying to get into conversation with the two brothers. After a time he succeeded in getting in a few minutes' conversation with the younger boy. Next day a man calling himself John Carter was arrested in Mr. Lubbock's house at Eton and given a month's hard labor as a suspicious character.

A few days later another man, much better dressed than the first, was seen trying to speak with Sir Albert Naylor-Leyland. In appearance he was quite a gentleman, and after some persistence he succeeded in getting a long talk with both the boys. A third man was seen loitering round near Mr. Havilland's house about a week later, and, walking past Sir Albert Naylor-Leyland, whom he did not recognize, he spoke to the younger brother. Then the detectives came to Eton, and this man was not seen again.

An army officer, who knows the family well, does not believe in the kidnapping theory. He thinks that somebody is trying to obtain money by frightening the boys with some trumped-up story of the family. Lady Naylor-Leyland, hearing of this, secured the services of the three detectives.

Both boys are heirs to big fortunes. Their mother, Lady Naylor-Leyland, was Miss Jeannie Chamberlain, of Ohio, famous for her wealth and beauty. She married the late Sir Albert Naylor-Leyland in 1889. Sir Albert died in 1899. The eldest boy, succeeded to the title, was born in 1890. He had the king as his godfather, while the Duke of Cambridge and the Prince of Wales were sponsors for his brother George.

One of our representatives who called at Lady Naylor-Leyland's town house was received by one of her ladyship's friends, who made the following statement:

"In consequence of threats which were made against her sons, Lady Leyland put detectives to watch a strange man who had been seen about the grounds at Eton a short time ago, behaving in a suspicious manner. Lady Leyland is naturally nervous, but wishes the report that the boys are guarded to be contradicted."

It is, of course, not suggested that it is the boys who are being watched. The detectives are employed to keep observation on all individuals who approach them with a view to seeing that no harm comes.

Additional interest is given to the affair by the fact that a cousin of the two boys—Amelia Mary Chetwynd—was the victim of an attempted kidnapping in Northumberland, in November, 1905. In this case a Mr. Thomas Duguid and Miss Hetty C. Quayle were charged with attempting to kidnap Amelia Mary Chetwynd and her sister, the daughters of the Hon. Richard Walter and Mrs. Chetwynd, from the lawful custody of Mr. C. J. Leyland, into whose care the children had been entrusted by their parents. The case was heard at the Newcastle assizes before Mr. Justice Walton.

Mrs. Chetwynd is a sister of the late Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland, father of the two boys now guarded so closely at Eton. In this case a most elaborate scheme of kidnapping had been prepared. The children were to be taken by force upon a small steamer, and conveyed from Beal, a small place on the Northumberland coast, to San Sebastian, in Spain.

The prosecuting counsel in the case stated that arrangements had been made to tamper with any motor-cars that might be used to pursue the pris-

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST

Ones, and, if necessary, even telegraph wires were to be cut. Legal proceedings dragged on from November, 1905, until April, 1906, when the sentence of nine months' imprisonment and a fine of £100 was passed upon Duguid. Miss Quayle was acquitted.

Mr. James Cudahy, the American millionaire, who is now in London, has taken the greatest interest in the Naylor-Leyland case, because he himself has suffered at the hand of kidnappers. Mr. Cudahy's little son was carried off some time ago in America. Two days later a note was found in the distracted father's garden demanding £20,000. The police advised him not to comply with the demands of the kidnappers, but next day a letter was found threatening harm to the boy. This threw Mrs. Cudahy into such a state of collapse that the father decided to disregard the police advice, and eventually paid £10,000 for his recovery.—Lloyd's Weekly.

SENECA A WINNER

First of Canada's Cup Races Sailed on Saturday

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Canadians waved certain rights under the agreement Rochester Yacht club and the Royal Canadian Yacht club for the Canada's cup races and agreed to go on with the races if the Seneca, the defender, could qualify in her class. The Seneca was weighed and found within her class. After a delay owing to the lack of wind the boats, the Adele and Seneca, were finally sent away and crossed the starting line at 1:02 p. m. The Seneca won the race.

WILL LECTURE ON WORK OF THE Y.W.C.A.

Miss Little, National Secretary, Is Now Visiting in Victoria

"How the Y. W. C. A. Meets the Needs of Young Women" will be the subject of an address to be given tomorrow night in St. Andrew's church schoolroom by Miss Little, national secretary for the Young Women's Christian association in the Dominion of Canada, who is now in Victoria enjoying a well earned holiday, while at the same time she will give counsel in forwarding the aims of the association here and help to promote the work of that body.

Miss Little has been on an extended trip through the country west of the great lakes and is enthusiastic over the prospects of the association in that section of the Dominion. In all that pertains to the physical and educational improvement of its members the association in Manitoba and the prairie provinces has shown a remarkable growth, and the progressiveness of the coast province in that respect and the great improvement in the condition of the young woman here is a source of great delight to Miss Little.

She spent two weeks in Vancouver and lectured several times. The association has progressed so rapidly there that additional accommodation has been found a necessity and the home at the corner of Burrard and Dunsmuir streets will be added to property adjoining the present headquarters, having recently been purchased.

A feature of the work here which will likely be given attention is the travelers' aid department, which has proved of immense value in eastern centres. Young women coming into the country are met by an official of the association and properly looked after.

Miss Little will address a meeting in the association parlors, Fort street, this afternoon at 4:15.

SCORES WERE INBURED BY POWDER EXPLOSION

Storehouse at Boulder, Colorado, Blows Up—Two Fatally Wounded

Boulder, Colo., Aug. 10.—Fire broke out in the Colorado & Southern freight depot early today. While a large crowd was watching the volunteer firemen a quantity of dynamite exploded, injuring 50 to 100 persons.

The origin of the fire was incendiary. The fire had progressed a short time when the explosion rendered many senseless. A panic seized the people and they ran hither and thither over many of the injured who were lying on the ground. The depot is a mass of ruins and a number of houses and freight cars were blown to pieces. No one was killed.

The fire that started in the Colorado & Southern freight depot, enveloped a powder house containing 1,000 pounds of dynamite, which exploded with most tremendous shock. The fire was brought under control at 3:30 after the depot and a large quantity of freight had been destroyed. Twenty-five of the injured, two of whom will probably die, were taken to local hospitals. The others were removed to their homes.

The fatally injured: D. A. Lafave, volunteer fireman, Boulder; Ike Wilson, volunteer fireman, Boulder; a family named Ramsey, living near the station, had their house wrecked over their heads. Four members of the family were badly injured. Lafave and Wilson, who were nearest the storehouse, were fearfully mangled. Wilson is a cripple with an artificial leg. He had his right leg torn off and fragments of the artificial member were driven into his body.

Essex, Ont., Aug. 10.—An explosion of a car of dynamite practically blew the town to pieces today, with a population of 1,500, and killed a Michigan Central station agent and engineer. Eight bodies are reported to be in the wreckage.

The most expensive piece of railway line in the world is that of North British railway, which runs over the Forth bridge. This portion of the line, including approaches, is about four miles long and cost \$4,000,000 per mile to construct.

FLOODS CAUSE HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE IN JAPAN

Steamer Athenian Brings Word of Disaster in the Far East

Heavy loss of life is reported from central Japan, because of floods. According to advices received by the steamer Athenian, which reached port yesterday morning, several hundred lost their lives and many were injured. The property loss was also very great. A score of lives were also lost on Kuzushima, an island off Izu, in an earthquake which destroyed many houses and sent the inhabitants to the hills in panic. At Takigawa the ground subsided twenty feet and a large number perished. The Japanese government sent the steamer Tenshin Maru with relief supplies.

In Hiroshima province the floods were most severe. The banks of the Seno river gave way and the villages of Yano, Nakano and Oku-Kaita, in Aki province, were flooded, houses washed away and many drowned. The city of Kure also suffered considerably. The Futagawa and Sakai-gawa overflowed, carried all the bridges away, and the district west of the rivers was cut off from Kure.

Great damage was also caused by a typhoon which raged at Kobe and vicinity. Several lighters were sunk in Kobe harbor, and the steamer Nachigawa-maru collided with the breakwater at Osaka and foundered within five minutes. Excepting one woman, those on board were saved.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE SPREADS TO MANY CITIES

(Continued From Page One)

clare they all belong to the union. These men have been told to watch and see if the telegraph companies are sending messages by phone that would ordinarily be sent as telegrams, and if so to refuse to allow such messages to be handled. This means that they will probably be called out.

The local executive committee of the union will hold a meeting tomorrow to consider the advisability of ordering the 330 men employed on leased wires in Chicago to quit work. If such a plan is put into effect and the men respond to the order it will put the Chicago board of trade out of business, as well as other corporations and companies that have leased wire.

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 10.—President Small, of the Telegraphers' Union, said this morning that the operators of Oakland and San Francisco will go out on strike tomorrow (Sunday).

"At the Western Union headquarters in Oakland, the Western Union telegraphers are only waiting for me to blow the whistle for a strike. They will be justified in striking, as the company officials have not lived up to their agreement. There will be a meeting tomorrow at 1 o'clock of the union at their headquarters, when the situation will be discussed and a conclusion will be arrived at which will determine the hour of the strike here. At the meeting the following resolution will be acted on:

"Whereas by the action of the Western Union officials in San Francisco violating both the letter and spirit of the agreement entered into on July 19, between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Department of Commerce and Labor."

"Whereas, members in a number of cities in the United States quit their positions in consequence of the discrimination and intimidation practiced by the officials of the Western Union in San Francisco towards its employees, and especially the women, and deeming a further spreading of the strike inevitable, therefore, be it Resolved, that the local executive board of the local union, No. 34, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, instructs international president S. J. Small to call on every member employed by the Western Union in San Francisco and Alameda counties to leave his or her key at his call."

Further discussing the problem Mr. Small said: "The men ran out of the Western Union Company's office at San Francisco when the last strike was called. This time they will merely walk out. I do not intend to give the Western Union officials any warning this time. We were entirely too tender with them."

"The strike seems inevitable here. It is hardly safe to say when the men will walk out. It is likely to be any moment. Their leaving this office will be at their own volition."

Constitution Suspended.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—At a mass meeting of the striking operators held today Chairman Likes announced that President Small, at San Francisco, had telegraphed an order suspending the constitution of the national organization for thirty days. The chairman declared that the union officials at Chicago had retained an attorney to begin legal proceedings to prevent the national executive board from interfering with the handling by the proper officers of the union funds. Mr. Likes' statement was as follows: "The national executive board has been lying down on us, and we do not propose to have our cause imperilled by its non-support. President Small ordered the constitution suspended because that document provides that the executive board must have approved expenditures before the money in the general treasury can be touched."

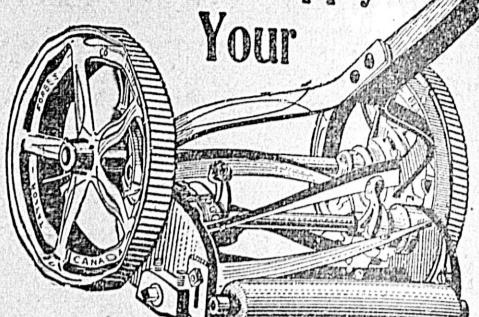
"The executive board has shown a disposition to meddle with that money and tie us up so we cannot use it. President Small's action foretells any further activity along this line, and we are going into court for an injunction or something for fear the executive board will try to contend that President Small's action is not legal."

New York Situation.

New York, Aug. 10.—Whether the strike of the telegraph operators will reach the east, probably will be determined tomorrow, when the local branch of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America will decide whether they will continue to work with non-union operators, who have been employed by the Western Union and Postal companies in Chicago and other cities where strikes are on.

Thus far, the strike has not reached the east. In New York and other eastern cities union men, acting under instructions from the chief of the

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As Our Showing of These Implements
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Lawn Mowers, from.....	\$5.00 to \$12.00
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Good Fishing and Boating First-Class Accommodation Boats for Hire
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Just Arrived—A large consignment of Heavy and Light SILK for ladies' summer dress, and cotton crepe all shades, sold by the yard; Automobile Veiling, and Blouse Patterns all styles; also a great variety of Brassware.

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Good bathing, boating and fishing. Sea Breeze. No Mosquitoes.

Spring Water. Take Steamer "Rithet" or "Iroquois"

E. MAUDE

FAST TRAIN'S MISHAP

Struck Freight Cars That Had Been Trown on the Track

Chicago, Aug. 9.—The Twentieth Century Limited train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway, with an accident near Chesterton, Indiana, today. A heavy freight train, having passed, and the rear part of the train "buckled," throwing several cars on the westbound track. Before the men on the freight were aware of the accident the Twentieth Century train came along and struck the freight cars which had been thrown in the way. It reduced these cars to ruins and two of the leading cars of the passenger train were thrown

into the ditch. They did not get into the ditch, but remained standing besides the rails. The passengers were slightly shaken up, but none of them were injured. Engineer Downey and Conductor Shultz, of the Limited, were slightly but not seriously injured by flying fragments of the freight cars. The Twentieth Century was delayed about three hours in reaching this city.

You will find that American manner by no means offensive, if you play the game in the American fashion. For when the American meets a stranger he wants to know all about him. In return he will lay his cards on the table. "I am this, now what are you?" is the sum of his questions and statements. And being quite willing to tell you what he paid for his trousers, he expects you to tell him the cost of your boots. The journey through life is brightened by the infusion of Transatlantic frankness.—London Chronicle.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap.

An old church font, described as being of beautiful construction, is being used at a farm near Porrington, Cornwall, as a feeding trough for pigs.



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MAN-A-LIN Is An Excellent Remedy for Constipation.

There are many ailments directly dependent upon constipation, such as biliousness, discolored and pimpled skin, inactive liver, dyspepsia, over-worked kidneys and headache.

Remove constipation and all of these ailments disappear.

MAN-A-LIN can be relied upon to produce a gentle action of the bowels, making pills and drastic cathartics entirely unnecessary.

A dose or two of Man-a-lin is advisable in slight febrile attacks, la grippe, colds and influenza.

THE MAN-A-LIN CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.

CROP SITUATION

Warehouse Commissioner Thinks Well of Farmers' Prospects

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—The west is going to have a golden harvest this year in spite of anything that the pessimists say. The chief warehouse commissioner of Canada, C. C. Castle, sends to the department of trade and commerce from Winnipeg a report on the crop of the three prairie provinces.

Mr. Castle discredits the unfavorable reports and says that with the present prospects the farmers will realize two dollars more per acre than last year.

In his report he says: "I am pleased to be able to advise that from all portions of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan reports as to crop conditions are most favorable; in fact during the last four or five weeks the conditions have been almost ideal. Crops which looked poor before that time have recovered wonderfully and should the present favorable weather continue it looks as if harvesting in the three provinces will be general toward the end of the present month.

"The Manitoba wheat crop will average from fourteen to sixteen bushels while some districts will go over twenty and the Alberta and Saskatchewan crops will be heavier. Probably some portions of the late sown wheat crops will not mature in time to escape early frosts; in which case the yield per acre will be reduced.

"The present crop will be much less costly to handle than last season's, as the straw is not so heavy, consequently it will take less twine and labor per acre, and the threshing will be done more expeditiously. In my opinion if present prices hold and the weather conditions continue, the farmers of this country will realize two dollars an acre more than the yield last year, that is to say, taking the average acreage of the whole crop."

MAN AND HIS DRESS

(By Mrs. Bossie O'Connor)

The wife of T. P. O'Connor, M.P., the eminent Editor and Member of the British House of Parliament occupies a position in London Society that makes her view of men's dress especially interesting.

Some men are vain enough to imagine that neither men nor women pay any attention to the clothes of a man.

There never was a greater mistake than this. Surely women, who are constantly studying the cut, the lines and the fashions of their own clothes, necessarily observe the cut and the fashions of men's habiliments. It is rather the custom of men to associate the idea of a well-dressed man with a brainless, empty top.

There never was a greater mistake than this; certain men have an eye for beauty and appropriateness of attire, combined with great cleverness in other directions.

I called to see an editor of one of the greatest and most successful of our leading daily papers the other day, who was exceedingly dressed. His hair was badly brushed, and his clothes had a sort of provincial air that was perfectly unpardonable. He was just about starting a new venture, and I recommended to him a journalist to take charge of a column in his paper on men's fashions—adding on passing: "He (the journalist) has an inspired talent for dress."

The editor remarked with an air of great superiority, "What a miserable talent!"

I don't agree with you in the least," I answered. "If a man or woman becomes an object of beauty through exquisite dressing, he or she pleases the eye, and that is comforting in a world where there is so much ugliness."

In fact, I think it is the duty of every man, whether he is an aristocrat, a statesman, a journalist, an actor, or an athlete, to be well dressed.

Well-dressed and throughout the whole country are adopting Semiready tailoring, as the effect can be prejudged before purchasing. B. Williams & Co., Sole Agents.

MAY HEAR REPORT OF FIRE INQUIRY

Result of Investigation May Be Presented to Council Tomorrow Night

SOME OF REPORTED FINDINGS

Said That Fire Brigade is Censured—Recommendations to Prevent Other Conflagrations

Tomorrow evening's council meeting promises to be an interesting one unless the mayor decides that all controversial matters be settled in a secret meeting of the alderman that may be held to consider the report on the fire investigation immediately before the regular council convenes. Apart from the fire question Dr. Church's protest against the straightening of Cook street may cause an incident, though unless a protest is received in writing the matter can hardly come formally before the council. But Ald. Henderson may be expected to take an opportunity to voice his views on the matter, and it is understood that some of the property owners who are stated to be opposed to the scheme on its present basis will be present to hear whatever discussion may take place.

It is also possible that steps may be taken to introduce a by-law for the purpose of regulating the storage of gasoline and other combustible oils, the existing legislation on the subject not being considered sufficiently explicit to cover the situation. This question is brought to the front by the application of the Imperial Oil company for permission to use Coffin Island in the harbor of Victoria for the purpose of storing such products. The report which was outlined at the recent secret session of the city council for presentation at the next meeting, and which embodies the views of the council regarding the cause and conduct of the recent fire, will, it has been learned from a source which should be authoritative, contain a censure on the fire department on the way in which they fought the recent conflagration. They are not accused of lack of energy and devotion, and as there is no mention of the charges of misconduct on the part of individual members, it may be taken that these were disproved to the satisfaction of the city fathers, but the aldermanic opinion is stated to be that their efforts were not directed to the best advantage. Chief Watson is understood to be specifically criticized for devoting time to work which could, in the council's opinion, have better been left to the ordinary firemen, thus preventing him from exercising a closer personal supervision over his men and properly directing and co-ordinating their efforts.

The report is also stated to contain various recommendations, which it is hoped, may tend to minimize such catastrophes in the future. There are recommendations regarding equipment, the exact nature of which was not learned, and also a strong paragraph regarding the state of some of the mills and factories suggesting the requirement of corrugated iron roofs and other structural precautions calculated to render such establishments less likely to go up in flames from the flying sparks and embers of neighboring fires.

The report will probably be presented to the council for consideration tomorrow evening before the regular session of the council is convened. The report, of course, has not yet been adopted, but as it was drawn up in accordance with instructions given at the secret session of the council held after the termination of the fire investigation, it may fairly be taken as embodying the opinion of the majority of the council at the close of the enquiry last Tuesday night.

The report of the streets, sewers and bridges committee will be less sensational, consisting chiefly of routine recommendations for minor improvements. Some of these will be the construction of surface drains on Simcoe and Car streets and the repair of the drain on Lansdowne street.

The committee intends later on to recommend the construction of permanent concrete walls to replace those destroyed by the fire but in the meantime they suggest the laying of wooden walks on Cedar hill road and Douglas street. Another recommendation, accompanied by a request for the necessary appropriation, will be that the new street running from Park road to Wallace street be opened up. This thoroughfare was donated to the city for street purposes last year by Hon. J. S. Helmick.

CHEAP AND NASTY TEA

Dominion Customs Regulations Bother Japanese Importers

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—The vigilance of the Dominion customs authorities is annoying the Japanese exporters of tea until recently tea laid down in Canada at 15 cents per pound and under has been subject to inspection, but a change was made by the authorities in regard to inspection and the figure was made 25 cents per pound under. In the United States all tea is subject to inspection and it is found that what country refused was dumped down in Canada and sold as a bargain to wholesalers and by them to the public. This has been put a stop to, and so the Japanese exporters have entered a formal protest with the Canadian department of customs, but the protest will have little effect.

The department has samples of the tea which on close examination is found to be nothing more or less than dust and glue. Uncle Sam had refused it, and Johnnie Canuck was paying 30 or 40 cents per pound for it.

Judge Dawson

Winnipeg, Aug. 10.—On Tuesday morning Alexander Dawson, a widely known barrister, and ex-police magistrate for the city of Winnipeg, will be sworn in as county court judge for the eastern judicial district.

An Alleged Invasion

The Athenian also brought news that the Chinese legation at Tokio telegraphed to the Chinese government that an invasion of China by anti-monarchist rebels is being planned, the intention being to effect a landing at Yangchow and advance in three bands, one on Tientsin, a second on Wuchang and a third on Nanking.

Japanese newspapers say the Chinese legation became alarmed at a shadow and that nothing is known of any such preparation. A despatch from Peking to Japanese papers says the news of

Coats, Suits and Waists

CAMPBELL'S Everything Ready-to-wear

OLLA PODRIDA

WE append herewith a list of odds and ends which we are clearing out at less than cost to close out stocks in the different lines. Each article is in first-class condition, and is reduced for no other reason than that given above. This is a case where you can save money by spending it.

TWENTY CRASH COATS, children 2 to 4 years, at each \$1.00
THREE CRASH SAILOR SUITS, children 4 to 6 years, at each \$1.00
THREE DUCK AND TARTAN DRESSES, children 4 to 6 years, at each \$2.00
SIX WHITE NAINSOOK PINAFORES, children 4 to 7 years, at each .75
ONE DRESSING SAUCÉ .50
TWO RED CREPONNE AND ONE SPOTTED MUSLIN SAUCÉ, each .50
ONE COLORED WASH SUIT .30
TWO OLD ROSE COLORED WASH SUITS, each .30
FOUR MISSES' NAVY LUSTRE SAILOR SUITS, 30 and 32 bust. Regular price \$8.25. Reduced to .30
THREE DOZEN BUTTON VESTS, no sleeves. Each .15
FOUR DOZEN COTTON VESTS, short sleeves and no sleeves. Each .20
SIX DOZEN COTTON VESTS, long sleeves and no sleeves. Each .20
EIGHT DOZEN COTTON VESTS, long, short and without sleeves. Each .25

YOUR CHOICE

A large variety of LACE FRONTS. Regular 75c to \$1.00. Reduced to .50c

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Specialty

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Sole Agents for La Veda Corsets

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE QUICK MONEY

Buy Acreage Close to Victoria

Speculators are making heaps of money every day. The following are exceptionally good buys for a quick turn at a good profit.

City and Suburban Acreage

Cordova Bay

50 acres, choice fruit land with road running through centre of property; 7 miles from city; will sub-divide and sell at a good price. \$250 per acre, \$4,000 cash balance to arrange. (1517)

Cadboro Bay

4 miles from city, 75 acres choice fruit growing land; 30 acres cleared; balance easily cleared; a snap at \$450 per acre; 1-3 cash, balance 1-2 years. (1503)

Wilkinson Road

4 miles from city, 5 acres choice land, all cleared; 100 full bearing fruit trees, 8 years old; 75 fruit trees, 2 years old; lots of small fruit; good 5 room house, stable, chicken houses, etc., high land, fine view of the bay and steamers passing. Price \$6,000. Terms to arrange. (1505)

Lake Hill

Close to Glandford avenue, 5 acres, all cleared and in oats; 3 1-2 miles from city; choice fruit land with gentle slope; close to Sidney railway. Price \$2,500; 1-3 cash balance easy. (1501)

Florence Road

3 1-2 miles from city, 6 1-2 acres choice land, lightly timbered; 5 acres good fruit land, balance suitable for small fruits. Price \$375 an acre cash. (1519)

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers), or the United Kingdom, at the following rates:

One year \$5.00
Three months 1.25
Six months 2.00
London Office, 90-93 Fleet Street.

A BRITISH SOCIALIST M. P.

Victor Grayson, a young man of twenty-five is entitled to the distinction of being the first avowed Socialist to obtain a seat in the British Parliament purely and simply as a Socialist. Other Socialists, more or less pronounced, may have attained to seats in that body, but chiefly because they were candidates of the Independent Labor party. Mr. Grayson cut himself free from all organizations and went before the electors as a Socialist. The constituency was Colne Valley Division and the fight was three-cornered, a Conservative and a Liberal being in the field, the latter being a son of the late John Bright. The vote stood: For Grayson, 3,648; for the Liberal candidate, 3,495, and for the Conservative, 3,227. Mr. Grayson is an educated man and was at college with a view of becoming either a school teacher or a Unitarian minister. He became interested in the condition of the working men and in a recent labor dispute handled their cause so successfully as to win them an increase of wages. In addition to being well educated, he is described as personally attractive, sincere and zealous. As a speaker he is direct and forcible, rather than eloquent and yet he possesses the power which sways masses of people. England has had too many instances of young men, who have become popular idols not to feel that the triumph of Mr. Grayson is not an event which can be lightly treated. The London Times says "No one can deny the significance of this election," which it thinks indicates that the Liberals have lost the support of the working men. The Chronicle says it shows that "Socialism is winning ground among an intelligent and not unprosperous community." The Pall Mall Gazette thinks it indicates that Socialism is being driven like a wedge between the two great parties, and that these will have to unite upon lines in regard to which there is no material difference of opinion between them. The Westminster Gazette says the election shows that public men must be sought out by the existing parties "who will make their public work part of their association with the poor and who will be able to supply the sympathy and knowledge without which political doctrine becomes a dead formula for the working class."

The Daily Chronicle sites another aspect of the election. The Socialist and Liberal candidates declared themselves for free trade. The Conservative pronounced for protection. Out of more than 10,000 votes cast, less than a third were for the protectionist candidate. The Daily News seems inclined to think that the trade question was a distinct issue in the campaign.

Some of Mr. Grayson's ideas may be of interest. They include woman suffrage, the gradual nationalization of the land, free schools and free maintenance of school children, a progressive income tax, "so gradual as to put the burden of maintaining the state upon the shoulders best able to bear them," national ownership of railways and canals and payment of members of Parliament. When a young, brilliant man, holding these views, wins a seat in Parliament, after a struggle in which he had no organized backing whatever, it is very clear that he will be well worth watching.

PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

"The people who blazed the trails are entitled to consideration." Thus a Victorian expressed to the Colonist his attitude toward a campaign for provincial development. By this he meant that the adoption of a policy by which the resources and advantages of this province may be fully utilized ought not to be left to some indefinite date in the future, but should be entered upon now, so that the men, who have been the pioneers of the country's progress, may have some opportunity to reap the reward of their labors. One of the commonest pieces of political clap-trap is the excuse for doing nothing because "we must not lay burdens upon our children." It is a cheap talk; it is the statesmanship of the lazy man; it is the patriotism of the demagogue. Those of us, who have seen a generation of public men pass away know that this false notion was as prevalent thirty years ago as it is now. Our fathers were warned against doing anything lest they might lay burdens upon us, and now we are warned against any progressive policy lest we may lay burdens upon those who will come after us, and twenty-five years from now some one will be telling our children that they must pause before they consent to lay burdens upon our grandchildren. And so it will go on. There was once an Irish member of the British parliament who was advocating something or other, and he was interrupted by an op-

ponent who asked: "Would you lay these burdens on posterity?" With fine scorn he answered: "Why should I care for posterity?" What has posterity ever done for me?" We do not say that we would ignore the claims which posterity has upon us; but we do say that the policy of doing nothing, for fear that a future generation may have to pay a part of the cost, is, in our way of thinking, a very poor sort of thing.

Posterity will solve its own problems in its own way. Our duty is to do what is best for the present generation. And if we expect to do anything there is no use in putting it off. If a policy seems to be wise, let it be acted on now, and not be put off to some indefinite time in the future, which we think may be more opportune. No one can foresee what may happen. Each year brings forth its own problems. Each year has its own changes. If we think a certain line of policy is a wise one, now is the time to carry it out, if we can. We may not be in a position to do so next year.

We have the fullest sympathy with the idea that a broad policy of provincial development should be adopted, while it is yet time for the men, who "blazed the trails" to enjoy some of the benefits of it. Our governments, federal and provincial, are not abreast of public opinion in this matter. The same is true of our municipal governments, and notably that of Victoria. The people wish to see greater progress than is being made. The people wish to see the country developed by railways, and colonized by people. They want to see the cities improved. They know that these things will cost something, but they are willing and able to pay. The political party which appreciates the force of that sentiment can count in British Columbia upon a long lease of power.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

The customs receipts for the four months ending July 31st were \$20,451,915, which is the highest on record. This is certainly not indicative of any falling off in business. The latest crop returns from Central Canada are very favorable, and the indications are that the yield of grain will be worth \$2.00 an acre more to the farmers this year than last. Bradstreet's reports ideal weather for corn and that the United States wheat and cotton prospects are favorable. Mr. E. H. Harriman says that he sees no signs anywhere in the country of a recession in business and he looks for a very active autumn. There is a falling off in building operations, but on the whole the business outlook is satisfactory.

The money market continues to show stringency and the best authorities seem puzzled as to the cause. Various explanations have been offered. One is the shrinkage in Standard Oil stock, which is said to represent a falling off in values during the year of \$300,000,000. This is due to fear of what may be the result of the steps taken by the United States government.

The same activity against corporate law-breakers has had the tendency to depress railway stocks, the slump extending even to those companies against which there are no proceedings pending. The stock market is very sensitive and anything which tends to depreciate any one of the larger lines of stock has a prejudicial effect upon other lines. These fluctuations have often little relation to intrinsic values or earning powers. For example: Canadian Pacific stock was quoted yesterday at 166 1/4; a few months ago it stood at 200. Yet the Canadian Pacific Railway is a better property with greater earning powers today than at any other period in its history. The fall in price is due to causes quite unconnected with the railway. There is so much wealth distributed among the people that the ups and downs of the stock exchange no longer have the great influence which once attached to them, but when stocks are down it is much more difficult to float new enterprises than when the market is rising. We anticipate a prosperous fall and winter throughout the country generally, but perhaps not many new large flotations.

We note that among Canadian cities Victoria leads in the increase in bank clearings. This has occurred frequently during the last year, and it is right to infer from it that business conditions here are steadily advancing. We believe this view will be borne out by a thorough investigation of what our business houses are doing, but unfortunately it is not always easy to get as much information upon this point in Victoria as could be desired.

There is a great deal of building going on, mostly in the form of residences of moderate cost. At the same time there is a great scarcity of houses for rent. One might almost say that there are none that any one would wish to occupy. Undoubtedly Victoria has greatly improved during the year. The number of new faces seen upon the streets is very great, and observation indicates that the street railway never did as good a business as this year. The lumber mills and factories of all kinds seem to be working to their full capacity.

THE "ALL-RED" LINE.

The London Times is very outspoken in favor of the All-Red Line. It declares that the scheme "has perhaps a stronger claim on Imperial support than any former plan of inter-communication. We quote further from our London contemporary: It is understood that a committee appointed by the Imperial government

is considering Sir W. Laurier's proposals, and its report is evidently being awaited with keen expectancy in Canada. The scheme, in fact, is one in which Canada's interest is too obvious to need demonstration, while the interests of the whole Empire are likely to be promoted by it in a very great degree. Canadian sympathy with the project has got past the merely theoretical stage. We hear now from Ottawa of a syndicate with Lord Strathcona's name at the head of it—assuredly the best guarantee for the stability of any enterprise of the kind. It is not only a fast passenger service that Canada is anxious for. She wants, also, as Mr. Borden, the leader of the Canadian opposition, has pointed out, a thorough and effective freight service at the lowest possible rate. These suggestions, apparently, are being adopted by those actively interested in the scheme. It is estimated that the cost of the Atlantic section of an all-red route would be £225,000 for both the British and Canadian governments. There is every precedent for the serious consideration of such a subsidy by the Imperial government. We joined with Canada and the Australasian governments in subsidizing the Pacific cable; on the motion of a Liberal minister, Lord Rosebery, we financed the Uganda railway, and only five years ago, as Sir W. Laurier reminded the Conference, we gave a subsidy to the Cunard Company for the service to New York. The scheme of an all-red route has, perhaps, a stronger plan of inter-communication. It will require careful thought, and it may have to be done piecemeal, but most certainly it is not project to be unceremoniously set aside.

All Canada, and especially British Columbia, has much to expect from the inauguration of this project and perhaps it is time for Victoria to make some representations as to the advantages offered by this port as one of the main stations on the great inter-Imperial highway. The matter was mentioned at the Board of Trade some time ago, but action was deferred until the enterprise was a little further advanced. We may be able to aid materially the promoters of the great project by placing in their hands data demonstrating beyond question that a saving of 24 hours' time from land to land can be immediately secured by the utilization of ports on the coast of Vancouver Island. Readers of the Colonist are possessed of a knowledge of the strength of our case, as in recent issues we devoted much space to elucidating the supreme position of the Island in regard to the development of great transportation projects having for their chief object the reduction of time on the trans-Pacific voyage. But while this information may be at the disposal of Lord Strathcona and his colleagues in an unofficial way, the better arrangement would be to formally present a carefully prepared memorial.

Ottawa is to have a \$2,000,000 railway station and a \$1,000,000 hotel, both to be erected by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. These are things very badly needed in the Federal capital.

Mr. Charles Hayward says that since he learned how Canada is regarded in England he is sorry he sold any of his real estate in Victoria. Mr. Hayward is not quite landless yet.

Our evening contemporary continues to labor Mr. R. F. Green and McBride for his association with that gentleman. Bless your heart, neighbor, don't you know that there was an election last winter which settled all that business?

Since Mr. Templeman has been Minister of Internal Revenue the consumption of tobacco in Canada has greatly increased. We suppose that some uncertified jackass will construe this observation into an attack upon the Minister.

The rains which we have had recently have done a very great deal of good in the way of extinguishing the forest fires. In some places they have been heavy enough to help the fall feed, but probably too late to do much good to other crops, most of which were too far advanced.

If the visiting pressmen, who are being piloted across Canada by an officer of the government for the purpose of showing them the opportunities for colonization, are being jerked along at the rate of speed shown in the day assigned to Vancouver Island, they will have to take a good deal for granted.

A New York policeman ran away from a murderer. He was adjudged guilty of cowardice and was publicly degraded by his shield being removed, his buttons being cut off and by his ejection from the police station. Tolerably severe treatment this, but it was necessary perhaps "pour encourager les autres."

The Toronto Star has discovered that Mr. Joseph Martin has accepted the labor nomination for Victoria, B. C. This is somewhat astray as to facts, but what shall be said of the Star's comment on its alleged news? This is what it says: "Some people are saying that it is positively indecent for Joe to come out and sit on his grave in this public manner."

The election of Mr. Grayson, elsewhere referred to, has been the cause of an enquiry in parliament as to when the government proposes to do anything in order to secure the representation of constituencies by candidates chosen by the majority of the electors.

As will be seen by the figures in the Colne Valley contest, out of over 10,000 votes cast each candidate received over 3,000, so that the successful one was the choice of only a little more than one-third of the voters. To prevent such a state of things it is proposed that, in constituencies where there is only one candidate to be elected and three or more offer, every voter

may cast a vote for two persons and that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes should be elected. Take the case of the election mentioned. The Socialist candidate was chosen, because he had more votes than either of his opponents, but nearly twice as many votes were cast for others as for him. It does not follow that, under the two-vote system, he would not have been elected, because, as he stood for free trade, the Liberals might have given their second vote for him. The British Premier admitted the force of the point raised, but intimated that he did not see his way clear to so radical a departure in the traditional system of voting.

It is said that the Australian tariff is decidedly anti-Canadian. We have learned not to accept statements of this kind until an opportunity has been given to verify them. There are some newspaper correspondents who are so intent upon scoring political points that they do not always wait for full information before sending out their conclusions. Mr. Deakin, the Australian Premier, is a great advocate of Imperial preference, and until we are more fully advised we shall hesitate to believe that his government has discriminated against Canadian products.

A perfectly ripened Mohair apricot 7 1/2 inches in circumference, and of fine flavor is the contribution of Mr. H. Evans of Cadboro Bay to the pleasure of the Colonist. And he has more like it. Apricots, peaches, grapes—these are some of our local fruits. We expect to have some Victoria-grown bananas one of these days. Another horticultural exhibit is two sticks of rhubarb, one 17 inches long and 5 1/2 inches in circumference, and the other 21 inches long and 5 inches in circumference. These are from the garden of James Henley, at Ross Bay.

A correspondent very kindly sends us the following:

In the brief report published the other day of the speeches at the dinner to the visiting British journalists at West Bay no mention was made of two opposite quotations made by Mr. Ernest Brain, special correspondent of the London Times, in the course of his very happy and appropriate response to one of the toasts honored. The first followed his reminder that this city was named after the late much-beloved and lamented Queen Victoria. It was from Tennyson's dedicatory verses, and ran:

"Her court was pure; her life serene; God gave her peace, her land repose; A thousand claims to reverence closed In her as Mother, Wife and Queen."

The second was from William Watson's "Ode on the Coronation," as follows:

"Time and the green and some frosty star In high cabal have made us what we are, Who stretch one arm to Huron's boarded pines, And one on Kashmir's snowy shoulder lay, And round the flowing of whose raiment shines The iris of the Australasian spray."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

He Weepeth Not

A British Columbia judge has been saying hard things about Sir Adolphe Caron. Being words the grand seigneur can shrug 'em off. Sir Adolphe has endured more than that and no moisture has appeared on his monocle.

Should Come West

The statement is made that there are 2,000 abandoned farms in the state of New York, the young owners or occupants having left them to follow other pursuits. If these are the facts, it will be a while before the immigrants who are crowding into the country at the rate of 100,000 a month in month will be a danger. Farms in New York even where the soil is inferior, are so near a market that moderate skill and industry should be able to gain a good living out of them—Montreal Gazette.

Difficulties of Cabinet Making

Sir Wilfrid has not hesitated on some occasions to take the grip with difficulties man-fashion, and has not some colleagues of his through the fault of others but rather through their determination to go the way of political suicide. It is unquestionable the view of the people generally that he could with advantage dispense with a few more of his lieutenants, thus making room for stouter and cleaner candidates. His course in these circumstances will command the thoughtful attention of all Canada. It will judge him by the advice he selects. Recent developments have made courageous and straightforward action absolutely necessary. The country is waiting—St. John Telegraph.

Winnipeg's Grief

Winnipeg newspapers have become excited over the figures showing that there are more arrests made for drunkenness in Manitoba than in any other province. The number of arrests for drunkenness may be as misleading an indication of the habits of a people as might be selected. Much depends upon the policy of the police. There are cities in which the police take home men whom they have round up. In influence of liquor, and there are others in which the offender is promptly arrested. It goes without saying that the latter method will give a town a bad name when the industrious statistician gets to work—Montreal Gazette.

Unadulterated Sand.

The late Thomas Beecham, "said an advertising agent, "spent over half a million a year on ads. He wrote up to the age of 75 his best ads himself. He was a witty old gentleman. They tell a story about him and a grocer.

The grocer was guilty of some rather sharp practice on Mr. Beecham one day, and the latter stamped out of the store roaring:

"You're a swindler, and I'll never enter your doors again."

"Next day, though, he came back and bought five pounds of sugar.

"Dear me," said the grocer, smiling in a forgiving way. "I thought you were never going to enter my doors again."

"Well, I didn't mean to," said Mr. Beecham, "but yours is the only shop in the place where I can get what I want. You see, I am going to pot some bulbs, and I need sand!"—Chicago Chronicle.

IWEILER BROS.
HOME HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS VICTORIA B.C.

About Your Curtains

ARE your curtains and portieres correct in design and artistic effect? Of course, curtains and portieres are of great importance than the carpets are the curtains and portieres. Just take a look around yourself, and see if this isn't so. They stand up clearly before you—and your visitors—and impress themselves upon you much more than do the carpets and rugs. Isn't it, therefore, imperative that you exercise careful judgment in the selection of the hangings when they do so much to make or mar the atmosphere of good taste and refinement of any room?

Don't you think, too, that a firm that makes a specialty of this sort of work and employs only expert decorators could help you some in the choosing? And isn't the larger choice that this firm offers you worth something, too?

We have a curtain and drapery department second to none and far ahead of any in this Province. There isn't any other firm carries anything like the assortment of materials we do. We have the exclusive sale of many lines from the foremost British houses. In our unsurpassed collection of Casement Linens, Linen Taffetas, Chintz, Challis, in the latest Liberty Art Designs and colorings, British and Foreign Cretonnes, Sateens, Denims, Burlaps, etc., you have a choice not to be seen elsewhere in this city.

Let us assist you in this important business.

Some Superior Liberty Fabrics

In the Liberty fabrics you see superior quality and design—exclusive styles and conceptions that apparently no other maker can attain. The word, when spoken of in connection with fabrics, is synonymous with all that is best.

LIBERTY CHINTZ

One can almost pick the flowers from this dainty material, so natural do they appear. Its uses are many—loose covers for Drawing Room Furniture, Cushions, Curtains, Bed Hangings, Valances and Bedspreads. Prices range from, per yard, 50c down to 25c

ART SATEENS

Has the appearance of Satin, and the wear of Calico. Printed floral decorations from the New Art School of Design. Can be effectively used in re-covering Down or Cotton Quilts. Prices, per yard, 65c down to 20c

CASEMENT LINENS

A light weight, soft linen in the natural color, with design of Art Nouveau conception, and also in the solid colors. Makes artistic curtaining for Hall, Study, Den or Library Windows. Prices range from, per yard, \$1.00 down to 55c

WOOL CHALLIS

at, per yard, 80c and 75c

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Mainland News

MINERS' ESCAPE WORTHY THE MAN

Story of How the Desperado Escaped from New Westminster

DEAUX TO GUARD'S NEGLIGENCE

Deputy Warden's Explanation—Bandit is Disabled and Must Have Help to Escape Recapture

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 10.—A manhunt, in which the hunters are more than thirty-five penitentiary guards armed with sharp-shooting rifles or revolvers, and the prey a grizzled train-robbler whose attempt to lead a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde existence led him to the penitentiary, is the unusual situation existing in this section for the past few days, and in which every man, woman and child is interested.

It is the hunt for Bill Miner, the notorious desperado and convicted train-robbler who, after having acknowledged that he had resigned himself to life in prison with its attendant good treatment for good conduct, cheated his confidants by planning and carrying out successfully one of the boldest

coups ever attempted in the west.

Guard Was Negligent.

Every police centre in British Columbia and the state of Washington has been notified, and efforts will be made to capture the fugitives if they head for the line. Mr. Bourke stated that the escape was due to the negligence on the part of the guard whose duty it was to patrol the brickyard, and especially to keep an eye on the spot in the lee of the smoke-stack.

Miner was in for life on a charge of train robbery near Kamloops, Clarke halls from Nanaimo, and was serving a three years' sentence for forgery, of which a year had expired, while Woods, a Victoria man, was serving a similar period for theft. He also had been in custody a year. McClosky was sentenced in Vancouver for housebreaking. His punishment was seven years, of which he had served three.

Deputy Warden Bourke is further of opinion that the escape must have been engineered from the outside.

In Jail But One Year.

The crime for which Bill Miner was sentenced was the robbery of the C. P. R. westbound express five miles west of Ducks, on the night of May 8, 1906. He and his accomplices, William, alias Shorty, Dunn and Lewis Colquhoun, were captured near Douglaston on May 14.

Dunn was like Miner, sentenced by Mr. Justice Irving to life imprisonment, while Colquhoun was given twenty-five years. Neither of his pals were with Miner when he escaped.

Robber Is Quick-Witted.

Did you ever meet Bill either in his days of adversity or affluence? He is the smooth individual whose wits have to be taxed to their capacity in order to permit him to mingle with men. He knows his business—that of the fellow who cares not whether honesty is proper or not, provided it yields the revenue. He is now in his sixtieth year, and although the reverses since his incarceration have somewhat cooled his feelings regarding the world in general, he feels good, and will undoubtedly fight for his liberty in a most strenuous manner.

Miner Traveling Alone.

That Bill Miner used the three men who got away with him merely as a means to an end, is attested to by the fact that he left them after travelling less than a mile from the penitentiary wall from which they made their get-away last night. After going toward Gurn's milk ranch on the Thorne road, the men separated, and the trail plainly indicate that Miner wended his way alone.

Boldness of Escape.

The escape was the boldest in the criminal annals of British Columbia, according to officials of the penitentiary. May it be possible that Miner may have been given some assistance when once he did again breathe the air of freedom—the freedom of the hunted felon—yet there is nothing to show that outside parties had a hand in the jail-break. There is such a thing as criminal negligence on the part of some guard or guards, and everywhere it is being whispered that sensational disclosures will crop out in the investigation which is to follow.

How It All Happened.

There were twenty-nine men at work in the brickyard and these were under the care of two guards, while the guard was on duty in the look-out house on the west wall. The look-out house is about one hundred and forty feet in height and from it is a walk of about one hundred and fifty feet. This walk was constructed so that the guard would have an unobstructed view of the north wall.

"Directly below the look-out house is the drying kiln and further down the brick yard. It was here that twenty-one men were at work with Guard James Doyle, who is also trade instructor. At the brick kiln, directly in the rear of the yard, were eight Welsh Guard. Alex. McNeill was on duty in the look-out house and was well provided with rifles and ammunition.

The four prisoners were engaged at the drying kiln and at wheeling carts in smashing the board fence and

making a hole just large enough to permit them to get through. It was six minutes before the absence of any of the four was noticed, and then Guard Doyle fired his pistol, the bell tolled from the penitentiary, and a general alarm sounded.

The prisoners were conducted to their cells, but none would say they had seen any of the quartet get away.

The Guard's Explanation.

Guard McNeill in the lookout house was the last to hear of the escape, and his explanation was that he must have been in the house, as only in this way could the men have escaped without being seen.

An illustration of the shrewdness of Miner—and possibly his confederates—is shown by the fact that the spot from which they escaped, was made at the only place which could not possibly be seen from the lookout house. This is due to the obstruction caused by the kiln and large furnace.

Seen by Two People.

"Miner had a hatchet with him, and this was utilized to break the bolts imprisoning a ladder outside the first wall. By means of this ladder, it was an easy matter to scale the second wall. After doing this, they crouched and wended their way as best they could, but not at slow stages by any means, and were noticed by a boy named Slater, who was swimming in the brook. They were seen a short time later on Glen bridge, back of the reservoir, at Sixth avenue by Mrs. Cooksey.

Bloodhound Was a Failure.

The bloodhound chase was a total failure, the animal seemingly being out of whack, and its owner out of sorts. The animal, a highly-bred English hound, seemed to be primed for work, but after a few whiffs at the damp air, he apparently lost courage, and could not pick up the scent. He worked nicely, and went to it perfectly, but sulked fearfully Friday morning.

The scent was given the hound by an old straw hat which Miner had left in his tent, but after that failure of the evening, it was thought best to wait until morning. At daybreak the owner, Bradford Ganton of Vancouver, accompanied by a quartette of officials and a couple of newspapermen, started on the trail, but the animal lost it about a mile and a half from the penitentiary wall, from which the fugitives had jumped. After scurrying about for a couple of hours, the party returned to the penitentiary, and it was decided to give the hound a rest.

Ashamed of Bill.

It was by the clever ruse of shielding behind a mask of plies, a craving for religious literature and illness that Bill Miner enjoys liberty, according to Miss Katherine Bourke, daughter of Deputy Bourke. The charming young girl, who has on more than one occasion displayed interest tending to the welfare of the convicts, is one of the most disappointed of all concerned in the wholesale escape, because it shattered hopes which she had entertained that her efforts would eventually lead to making a better man of the notorious bandit.

"Why, only last week, Bill said he was resigned to his fate, and was satisfied, did not care to get away, and would do everything to merit a happier home in the other world," said Miss Bourke. "Bill complained of trouble with his feet while he worked in the shoe shop, and he asked to be given some occupation in the outer air. It was then that papa decided to place him in the brickyard. This was ten days ago, and Bill said he was happy.

"We all felt sorry for Bill when we realized he had to spend all of his life in prison, and we took much interest in him. He pretended to have become highly interested in religion, and asked for religious works, and he had been so good lately that he could be regarded as an ideal prisoner. But my it's different now."

"If he is again brought to prison, will you try and reform him by again giving him nice books?" Miss Bourke was asked.

"When he is brought back, replied the demure miss, in a confident tone, 'he will have to demonstrate first that he is not shamming before I will do anything tending to make his life more pleasant. I think it was horrid of him to escape after we had done so much to make life easier for him.'

Will Capture Men.

It is the proud boast of Deputy Warden Bourke that during his twelve years of service here and while in Manitoba, whence he was transferred, no convict in his keeping escaped and retained his liberty. While by some it is predicted that this record will be shattered by the present jail-break, Deputy Bourke last night confidently stated:

"I will have Miner and his three companions behind prison walls within twenty-four hours."

Feels the Escape Keenly.

News of the jailbreak came as a severe shock to Warden J. C. Whyte, who, for more than six months, has been seriously ill. When deputies called at his home to convey the information, the suffering man cried like a child, and seemed to make efforts to rise from his bed as if anxious to again resume the reins of duty, and personally lead in the search for the criminals. Physicians were summoned and he was finally calmed.

Throughout the night, however, he called to his wife for news as to the success of the man-hunt, and repeatedly sent his son to the penitentiary to make inquiries.

Orders were given early in the evening to admit none near the residence.

Col. Whyte is very ill, and his friends fear that he will not recover.

Must Be Assisted.

"I figure that Miner stands as he is in the world of getting away unless he is in the hands of friends, and that is improbable, and my reasons for figuring that way are that Bill is too old to go any kind of a pace in making his getaway and also that his friends could not have been there without our perceiving them."

This was the rather startling statement of Deputy Bourke. Deputy Bourke declared that he had examined Miner a few days ago and found the convict's feet in such condition

that he could not possibly figure how the "old man" could go more than a few miles without dropping from exhaustion.

"And remember," remarked Deputy Bourke, "that it was fifteen months ago yesterday that the C. P. R. train holdup took place and that old Bill has been in here quite a while. I would not be at all surprised should he die in the woods rather than give himself up, providing he does not commit suicide."

Miner is known to have plenty of money cached some place and it is feared by the officers that if he ever gets to the coast he will drop out of sight completely.

The New Westminster penitentiary cells are closed, and not until the four men who made their getaway Thursday afternoon are captured, will they be reopened, even if the prisoners have to remain in confinement for a month or more. Such is the substance of a statement made by Deputy Warden Bourke, when asked if Industry would interfere with discipline at the penitentiary. To use his exact language, Deputy Bourke said:

"Until the men are caught we'll keep the prison closed, and I don't care how much the industries may suffer. I figure that these prisoners are given into our keeping to expiate their crimes, and they should be made to do it. They will, if we have anything to say."

Eyes Injured in Explosion

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 10.—An explosion occurred in the engine room of the North Pacific Lumber company's mill at Barnet Thursday as the result of which R. W. Brooks, the engineer in charge, was seriously injured about the eyes. He was brought in on the Canadian Pacific railway train and conveyed to the general hospital in a hack. At the institution it was stated this morning that it was still impossible to state whether his sight can be saved.

Bloodhound Was a Failure.

The bloodhound chase was a total failure, the animal seemingly being out of whack, and its owner out of sorts. The animal, a highly-bred English hound, seemed to be primed for work, but after a few whiffs at the damp air, he apparently lost courage, and could not pick up the scent. He worked nicely, and went to it perfectly, but sulked fearfully Friday morning.

Grand Forks, B. C., Aug. 10.—While

there has always been considerable speculation as to the length of the Hindu turban, a fairly accurate estimate was obtained here the other day in a most peculiar way. It seems that a Hindu strayed up to the Granby smelter furnace room in search of work, and just as he made his appearance, the workmen being strongly opposed to "scab" labor turned the hose on him, when the unfortunate man turned and ran at full speed up the side of the mountain at the rear of the smelter. His turban was uncoiling at every jump he made. As the East Indian disappeared over the side of the mountain, eye-witnesses declare that over thirty feet of the turban was floating in the breeze, and that it was still uncoiling.

Thirty Feet of Turban.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 10.—Men who start fires for the purpose of clearing land and then forget to take proper care of them with the result that damaging conflagrations are started are contributing handsomely in the way of fines these days. Thursday William Jack, a rancher of Murray's Corners, was fined \$50 and costs by Magistrate Pittendrigh at New Westminster. Young Hop, a Chinese who allowed a fire to get beyond his control at Hastings townsite paid a like fine which was placed against him by Magistrate Alexander in Vancouver.

The visitors are W. F. King, chief astronomer of the Dominion, and O. H. Titman, superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic survey. They are jointly engaged this summer in making a final revision of the work in progress for several years past by both governments in resurveying the forty-ninth parallel, or international boundary from the summit of the Rockies to the Pacific ocean, as agreed to by an International convention. Mr. King is accompanied by his assistant, J. J. McArthur of Ottawa. The party will leave today for Blaine, Wash., a point on the boundary line where further determinations will be made to test the accuracy of the surveys. The visitors are equipped with queer-looking astronomical instruments which are utilized with the friendly aid of the sun and some of the fixed stars in checking up any inaccuracies that may have occurred in relocating the imaginary fence dividing Canada and the United States.

Working to the Summit

"We began our checking up work at a point where the Similkameen river crosses the forty-ninth parallel and then by easy stages worked east as far as the summit of the Rockies," said Mr. King in explaining the trip detail.

"Of course, I don't mean that we walked over every foot of that distance, that would mean a task of many months, as the boundary crosses steep ranges, yawning chasms and large rivers. Our joint party simply stopped at points remotely apart and then made tests of the accuracy of the

surveys. The visitors are equipped with queer-looking astronomical instruments which are utilized with the friendly aid of the sun and some of the fixed stars in checking up any inaccuracies that may have occurred in relocating the imaginary fence dividing Canada and the United States.

Fatal Prairie Storm

Settler Killed When His Shack Was Blown Away

Craik, Sask., Aug. 10.—The storm which swept over this district on Thursday gained in fury as it neared Last Mountain lake. A number of homesteaders suffered, and one life was lost. The victim was Geo. Shaffer, who came from Lamer, Oklo, this spring. He was found lying in a pool of water about a hundred yards from the spot where the shack had stood, and died shortly afterwards. A rib was punctured and a blood vessel severed.

The supposition is that he was in bed at the time the storm struck the shack, and lifted it bodily from the ground and dashed it to pieces.

At the Queen's—

A. H. Urquhart, Vancouver. T. McCune, Sardis. Mrs. W. M. Morris, Nanaimo. G. W. McLean, Seattle. E. R. Maching, Seattle. Mrs. Wm. Kirkland, Vancouver. Miss A. C. Kirkland, Vancouver. E. Christen, Vancouver. H. McGregor, Oakland. L. Gannon, Calgary. L. Abbott, Calgary. S. Harle, Vancouver. Wm. McKinley, William Head. R. E. Crane, William Head. W. McKinley, William Head. E. Thomas, Revelstoke. G. W. Mathing, Seattle. E. A. Mathing, Seattle.

Fatal Prairie Storm

Fortunately the bad light prevented his shot getting home, and neither the prince nor his companion was hurt. They did not, however, venture further, but beat a hasty retreat, and returned to Belgrave.

GUESTS AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Dominion—

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Allen. A. Herring, Brooklyn, N. Y. Annie Herring, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sisie Herring, Brooklyn, N. Y. W. McNeilly, New Westminster. Mr. McNeilly, New Westminster. Miss McCarvin, Winnipeg. A. E. McGavin, Winnipeg. A. L. Blanchard, Vancouver. Mrs. Blanchard, Vancouver. Miss Churches, Vancouver. J. L. Moir, Vancouver. Miss J. H. Moir, Toronto. Miss E. M. Jolly, Toronto. Miss B. B. Archer, Toronto. Miss W. Falls, Vancouver. Mr. A. L. McDonald, Vancouver. Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Handy, Winnipeg. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williams, Seattle. Overholser, Harrisburg, Penn. Mrs. E. M. May, Seattle. Mrs. S. E. Horrell, Seattle. Mrs. A. B. Herrich, Seattle. Ruth Elizabeth, Seattle. Miss J. Hughes, Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Smith, Cardiff. L. A. Smith, Colorado. Thos. Hayes, Durban. G. O. Sawyer, Winnipeg. W. O. Atkinson, Edmonton. H. Emanuel, Mission. Mrs. Estle C. Ferry, North Yakima. Mrs. H. W. Ley, North Yakima. E. McLeod, Calgary. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Steel, Delaware. R. Bartel, Seattle. W. W. Robey, Calgary. W. J. Gill, Portland, Ore. W. G. Ganley, Atlin, B. C. Miss Mucho, Seattle. Miss P. G. Saunders, Seattle. N. Savage, Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hartley, New York. Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Harton, Toronto. J. M. Paul, Anthony, B. C. C. N. Truban, Sidney. Thos. C. Brackenbury, Vancouver. J. H. Brown and family, Sidney. C. H. Brown, Tacoma. N. Kendall, Vancouver. A. Kendall, Vancouver.

First Surveys Made

The first surveys from the Pacific to the summit of the Rockies a distance of four hundred and ten miles, was made by an international commission in the years 1858-1863. Col. Hawkins representing the Imperial government.

Mr. King and his colleagues this year will not inspect the survey of the Alaska boundary line now in progress. Mr. King stated that good progress is being made, considering the character of the country to be traversed by the surveyors. Thus far about two hundred miles of the international frontier, starting from the head of the Portland Canal, has been delimited.

Use telephones to Vancouver.

HAD FEARFUL EXPERIENCE

Suffering From Measles and Diphtheria, Had Forty Mile Drive

New Westminster, Aug. 10.—Ella Dales, the small daughter of Mrs. C. Dales, of Abbotsford, had a terrible experience yesterday. Today she is alive, but the doctors fear that at any time she may die.

She lives with her parents and two days ago became sick. She had measles and diphtheria at the same time. Her parents feared to keep her at home, and could not bring her in to the city on the train.

She was wrapped up carefully, and as tenderly as possible the forty mile drive from Abbotsford was carried out. But the strain of the trip was exceedingly hard, and when the child arrived last night it was expected that she might die at any time. She is in a hospital here.

Only One Nomination

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Choice Island Apples \$1.50
Per BoxFELL & COMPANY, LTD.
The Quality Grocers

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GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL and CORPORATION BONDS
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IN HOT WEATHER USE

ADONIS HED-RUB
\$1.00Quite refreshing and Cooling. Stops itching instantly.
Delightful odor.CYRUS H. BOWES
98 Government St. CHEMIST
Near Yates St.

CHAIN! CHAIN!

Admiralty Test "BB" and "BBB"

We Supply Boom Chains

OUR CHAIN IS HIGH GRADE

E. B. MARVIN & CO.
SHIP CHANDLERS 74 WHARF STREET

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE

August, 1907.

Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch
of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Date Time High Tide Hit Time Hit Time Hit Time Hit Time Hit Time

MUSIC AND DRAMA

The New Grand.

The most expensive vaudeville bill ever presented in the city, and including more performers than have ever been included heretofore, on such a bill is what Manager Jamieson has arranged for his patrons for the coming week, and he expresses the opinion that it will also prove one of the most pleasing. Of the twenty-four artists who will take part seventeen are included in the famous Fremont Zonzaves, under the management of Capt. E. D. Cloud, the act that occupies the headline position in the aggregation of stars. This is a company of richly uniformed and perfectly drilled soldiers which gives thrilling military exhibitions including wall scaling, attack and defense, bewildering formations, figures and pyramids. James B. Donovan and Rena Arnold will appear in a wifly Irish sketch entitled "Diving Well, Thank You." It is described as just little nonsense, but the act consists of jokes that are new and songs that have the merit of being tuneful and well sung. The Irish humor of Donovan is responsible for one long roar of laughter, and the act has been the hit of every bill upon which it has appeared. Al Jolson, blackface comedian, is the best in his line on the vaudeville stage. Edward Smith, lyric tenor, and Lillian Watson, lady baritone, will present their original singing sketch introducing classic and popular melodies, both having splendid voices. Dorothy Dayne in singing and imitations has also a good turn. Norman Stanley will sing the Indian song, "Napane," accompanied by beautiful slides, which end with a moving picture illustrative of the song and two new moving pictures are "Belle Davis" and "Mother-in-Law's Visit." A novelty on next week's bill will be the overture especially arranged by Prof. Nagel under the title "A Tourist's Experience in Victoria, Saturday," and being a musical description of "Arrival in Victoria," "Taking a Ride on the Tally-Ho," "The Salvation Army Passing By," Fifth Regiment playing their favorite march, ("Guess"), "Trip in Chinatown," "Automobile Ride to the Gorge—What Happened to the Auto," "Return of Party—Me," "A Last Night Grand Finale—All For a Last Night." Lunc

Will Deliver Address
A public meeting will be held in the schoolroom of St. Andrew's church tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, when Miss S. Little, B. A., general secretary of the Dominion council of the Young Women's Christian Association of Canada will deliver an address. A full attendance of all interested is desired.

Metropolitan Epworth League
On Monday evening the literary department of the league will have charge of the programme, which promises to be very interesting. Papers will be read by several members of the league. Miss Sanderson will recite. After the programme a business meeting will be held. All interested are cordially invited.

Souvenir of Duncans.
When the visiting British journalists sat down to luncheon in the Tzouhalem hotel, Duncans, last Wednesday, on the occasion of their trip to Chemainus they found a picture postcard at each place set at the table. On the side there was a local view, and on the other this inscription: "To the Visiting Journalists: Compliments of the Cowichan Leader and the Citizens of Duncans, B.C."

Won High Honors.
Miss Thelma Thompson, daughter of James Thompson, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company here, has again won high honors at George Watson's Ladies' College at Edinburgh. As the result of her good work, she has been awarded a presentation to the foundation, which carries with it a cash prize of £10 and free education for the year 1907-8. Miss Thompson won similar honors last year.

See our Swastika Brooches, Hats, Fobs, Charms, Cuff-Links, etc. Redfern's.

Please get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note that the relief from the ointment is positive and certain. Itching and painful, protruding on blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Large nickel-capped glass jars 50 cents. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Heaters & Steel Ranges, call and super stock—it will pay you.

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures used for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot, above the average level of the lowest low water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the datum to which the soundings on the hydrographical chart of Victoria harbor are reduced.

For Esquimalt (at the Dry Dock) add to time of tide at Victoria: for high water 14 m, for low water 17 m.

Just Arrived.

Fine Pale Blue Chambray, also Black and White Shepherd Check Gingham. While they last, 15¢ a yard. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Special Today

Ladies' Fine Black Cotton Hose, full fashioned and seamless. Special price for today, 6 pairs for \$1.00. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Heaters & Steel Ranges, call and super stock—it will pay you.

Typewriters Rented
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Amherst shoes for men who work.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, August 10, 1907.

SYNOPSIS

The pressure is highest on the American coast but comparatively low over British Columbia; rainfall has been general throughout the province and the adjoining states of Oregon and Washington and temperatures have been lower on the immediate coast. In the prairie provinces unsettled and showery conditions prevail along the southern boundary and a depression of considerable energy is central at Whinnipeg where also a thunderstorm occurred.

TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	55	61
Vancouver	55	61
New Westminster	52	62
Kamloops	52	76
Barkerville	36	60
Port Simpson	52	62
Atlin	44	58
Dawson	46	76
Calgary	38	60
Winnipeg	62	82
Portland	54	66
San Francisco	56	74

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Sunday.

Victoria and Vicinity—Light or moderate winds, partly cloudy with showers and stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland—Easterly winds, chiefly cloudy with showers and stationary or higher temperature.

SATURDAY

	62
Highest	62
Lowest	55
Mean	58
Rain, .04 inch: Sunshine, 24 minutes, July, 1907.	

Highest temperature, 87.1.

Lowest temperature, 46.7.

Mean temperature, 62.8.

Total precipitation for the month, .39 inch; average amount, 37 inches.

Bright sunshine 312 hours 12 minutes; mean daily proportion 0.65.

Bicyclists Fined.

Two owners of bicycles who failed to observe the street ordinances and took to the sidewalks were mulcted in the customary fine of \$5 and costs.

First Presbyterian Church

Rev. Dr. Campbell, the pastor, will occupy the pulpit at both services in the First Presbyterian church tomorrow.

Band Concert in Park

By permission of Lieut.-Col. Hall and officers of the Fifth regiment, R. C. A., the band will play at Beacon Hill park today from 3 to 5 p.m.

Will Sing This Evening

Miss Luton, of Calgary, will sing a solo at the Methodist Metropolitan church at this evening's service. Miss Luton comes here with a very high reputation for a sweet and well-trained voice.

Will Conduct Services

This evening at 7 o'clock A. J. Brace, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will conduct gospel service at Harmon Hall mission, View street. A cordial invitation is extended to all non-church goers, more particularly to the young men and women of the city.

Disappointment Over Escape

Much disappointment is being felt in the Slidley district over the escape of Woods from the New Westminster penitentiary. He was arrested and sent up for robbing one of the farmers of North Saanich of some \$300.

Sidney Subdivision

The Gulf Lumber company are laying off some five lots on the water front at Sidney and are putting them on the market through the Sidney Realty company. There are some of the finest locations on the peninsula for scenery and ideal homes.

Good Demand For Real Estate.

The real estate firm of McConnel & Taylor report a good demand for all kinds of property for which a reasonable price is asked. Among their recent sales are included acreage on the Wilkinson and Carey roads, and a couple of residences.

Will Deliver Address

A public meeting will be held in the schoolroom of St. Andrew's church tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, when Miss S. Little, B. A., general secretary of the Dominion council of the Young Women's Christian Association of Canada will deliver an address. A full attendance of all interested is desired.

Metropolitan Epworth League

On Monday evening the literary department of the league will have charge of the programme, which promises to be very interesting. Papers will be read by several members of the league. Miss Sanderson will recite. After the programme a business meeting will be held. All interested are cordially invited.

Souvenir of Duncans.

When the visiting British journalists sat down to luncheon in the Tzouhalem hotel, Duncans, last Wednesday, on the occasion of their trip to Chemainus they found a picture postcard at each place set at the table. On the side there was a local view, and on the other this inscription: "To the Visiting Journalists: Compliments of the Cowichan Leader and the Citizens of Duncans, B.C."

Won High Honors.

Miss Thelma Thompson, daughter of James Thompson, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company here, has again won high honors at George Watson's Ladies' College at Edinburgh. As the result of her good work, she has been awarded a presentation to the foundation, which carries with it a cash prize of £10 and free education for the year 1907-8. Miss Thompson won similar honors last year.

See our Swastika Brooches, Hats, Fobs, Charms, Cuff-Links, etc. Redfern's.

Please get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note that the relief from the ointment is positive and certain. Itching and painful, protruding on blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Large nickel-capped glass jars 50 cents. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

PERSONAL MENTION

The Colonist readers are asked to assist in making this personal column as complete as possible. Send or phone items to the city editor.

J. H. MacGill, of Vancouver, is a guest at the New England.

T. Elford is spending the week-end in Vancouver.

J. H. McGill, of Vancouver, is a resident in the city.

Mrs. Chris. J. Loat will not be "at home" during the months of August and September.

Osborne Plunkett, of Vancouver, is visiting the capital on professional business.

Miss Georgia Cavan, of this city, is visiting Mrs. Arthur Cavan, Mount Pleasant, Vancouver.

Miss Gladys Cruickshank and her brother Ronald are visiting friends in Cumberland.

Mrs. W. J. Evans, of Vancouver, is spending a short visit in Victoria, the guest of Mrs. (Capt.) Goudie.

Rev. C. C. Owen, of Christ church, Vancouver, spent a day or two of the past week in Victoria.

Archdeacon E. S. W. Pentreath, of Vancouver, was a passenger to this city on Thursday's Princess Victoria.

Miss Alice Robbie has spent several weeks of her holidays visiting friends at Ladysmith.

Nell F. Mackay, M.P.P., of Kaslo, is in the city on a visit of a few days' duration.

Mrs. Walter Powell and Miss Powell, of Berkley, Cal., are visiting Mrs. Denny.

Dr. Pearson, of Vancouver returned yesterday from a week's fishing at Cowichan and is registered at the Balmoral.

A. Gilson of the realty firm of Gilson and company, has returned from Gordon Head, where he went on a trip in search of health.

Forbes M. Kerby, provincial land surveyor, of Grand Forks, B. C., spent the past few days in Victoria on business.

Rev. H. Underhill, who was here during the week from Vancouver, to attend Mr. Musket's wedding, was the guest of Rev. J. H. S. Sweet.

Percy D. Bannerman until lately with Bannerman and Horne, is confined to St. Joseph's hospital, having successfully undergone an operation.

Mrs. Creighton returns to Vancouver this morning, after having spent a ten days' visit with her friend, Miss Lawson, at Point Pleasant, Kingston street, the residence of Mrs. Raynor.

Mrs. Clark, of Fairview Vancouver, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Mildred Clark, is enjoying a delightful holiday at Metchosin, the guest of Mrs. A. Wier.

Mrs. G. F. Christmas left yesterday for Duncans to join her husband, Rev. F. G. Christmas, who was recently transferred from Cumberland to the pastorate of the Cowichan valley.

William Fleet Robertson, provincial mineralogist has gone to Qatsin sound on departmental work. He may visit other west coast mining camps before returning to Victoria.

Miss Connie Day leaves for Vancouver to attend the tennis tournament there next week. While in the Terminal City she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Waghorn.

Mrs. V. C. Maddock, with her friends, who have been visiting her at Osgoode-thorpe, left today on the Princess Victoria for the Okanagan valley, where they expect to spend the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. James Davidson and Miss Winifred A. Tait, of Montreal, have been the guests of their cousin, Mrs. W. J. Clark, Richmond road, for the past week. They leave shortly for Vancouver en route for the east.

B. W. and Mrs. Powell, who have been spending the summer at St. Leon, on the Arrow lakes, came over from Vancouver yesterday morning to spend a week end. They are guests at the Balmoral hotel.

Rev. C. W. Brown, of Regina, had a pleasant stay with Dr. J. A. Graham, of this city broken by a telegram from Saginaw, Mich., announcing the death of his father at that place. He left at once for Saginaw.

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CANADA'S HOUR OF EXPANSION AT HAND

Ex-Mayor Hayward's Sentiments
After Visiting Dominion
Exhibit at Dublin

An interesting letter has been received by a friend in Victoria from ex-Mayor Charles Hayward, who, with A. B. Fraser, sr., has been touring the old country. Writing from the Imperial hotel, Dublin, under date of July 24, Mr. Hayward says: "The Canadian exhibit is far ahead of our most sanguine expectations, both of us gladly writing our names in the visitors' book, and recording our expressions of congratulation to those whose energies brought it about. It is a wonderful advertising agency, and cannot fail to produce satisfactory results. Outside of the splendid exhibits of the products of the country, most admirably arranged, there are written on every available space the opinions of those who have visited us, and of prominent men amongst us, including Earl Grey, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Strathcona, Sir John A. Macdonald and others, all of the most encouraging and optimistic character. In fact, as I left the large building devoted to Canada, I regretted that I had parted with a single foot of my real estate. Some of us may not be spared to see it, but as sure as the rising sun the immediate and imminent expansion of Canada is assured, and our own Victoria must participate in it."

Close Season for Game.

The close season for all kinds of game birds in the municipality of Kent, on the Fraser river, has been extended until October 15. The season closes December 30.

All Asked to be Present.

It is particularly requested that all members of Mrs. Sheldon (formerly Mrs. Frances) class of the Metropolitan Sunday school be present this afternoon.

Animals in the Park.

Those interested in the condition of the animals at the zoo at Beacon Hill park are leaving no stone unturned to have something done for the betterment of the conditions of the captives, a largely signed petition praying for the amelioration of their surroundings having been presented to the Mayor yesterday. This matter has already been taken up by the park commissioners and the city engineer has prepared plans detailing the suggested improvements. These plans, and any other information on the subject which may be available, will be considered by the park commissioners at their next meeting, which will be held during the early part of the week.

EVERYTHING IS READY
FOR MINSTREL SHOW

Programme for Performance at
Gorge Wednesday, Thursday
and Friday

Ragtime Reception Minstrels.

The minstrel show looks very promising right now. The boys have been working hard, and have several rehearsals yet to trim away the rough edges and weather permitting the crash at Gorge park Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings will be very large. The programme is substantially as follows:

First Part—

Dixie Club's "Ragtime Reception" (at their own club rooms).

Musical members:

First tenors—Ted Petch, S. L. Crocker, B. Cave, Charles Charlton.

Second tenors—Geo. B. Mann, S. Petch, J. W. Petch, Wm. Spencer.

Baritones—A. T. Bath, J. Morrison, C. Petch, H. D. Tilly.

Brassos—H. J. Rous, Cullin, W. T. Williams, R. Clegg.

Mirthful members—

Trambos—Basil P. P. Fred White, Harry Nobst.

Bones—Harry Earle, G. G. Peoley.

Harry Austin—Godfrey W. Booth.

Toastmaster—Godfrey W. Booth.

Opening Chorus—

"Come to the Land of Bohemia," Mr. Booth.

"What's Up in Movin' When You Got No Place to Go," Mr. P. P. P.

"My Mississippi Misses Misses Me," Mr. Peoley.

"I've Said My Last Farewell," Mr. Nobst.

"My Gal Sal," Mr. J. W. Petch.

"A Matrimonial Tangle," introducing Messrs. White, Earle and Peoley, and song, "Abraham Jefferson Washington Lee," Mr. White.

Finals of First Part.

Second Part—

Male quartette, Petch Brothers.

"We Got to Dance Till the Band Gets Through," Mr. Earle, assisted by Messrs. Austin, Peoley, Nobst, Williams, Crocker, Mazin, Petch and Prior.

"Fare Thee Well, My Old Kentucky," Mr. Williams, and entire company.

"God Save the King."

The Victoria theatre orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Banty, will assist.

A. T. Bain is stage manager.

Will Sing This Morning

Robert Morrison, the Scottish bardine, will sing "O, Rest in the Lord" from the "Elijah" at the morning service in the First Presbyterian church.

Good Luck to You—if you are wearing our Swastika. Redfern's.

Take a trip on the Iroquois among the Thousand Islands of the Gulf, and you will be delighted. Excursion rates Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Out They Go!

Special clearance sale of Men's Natural Underwear, Shirts and Drawers. Regular price \$1.00 suit, sale price 90¢ a suit.

Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Protect yourself by wearing Swastika. Redfern's.

WORK STARTS ON NEW BRIDGE AT NANAIMO

E. & N. Ry. is Building New
Structure—Other Improve-
ments Underway

Actual work upon the stonework of the arch of the new bridge on the E. & N. at Nanaimo has been commenced. Over thirty men are at work and it is expected that the improvement, which will cost over \$30,000 will be completed within three months.

With the completion of the stonework of the bridge over 70,000 cubic yards of earth will have to be filled in. This is expected will keep a steam shovel operating for nearly a month. The steam shovel which was in use until a week ago has been returned to Vancouver, but will be brought back in the course of about six weeks.

In all improvements to the extent of \$100,000 are in progress on the railway this season.

An important portion of the work is in progress at the present time at Goldstream which will be completed by fall. The track is being diverted to go away with two bridges, one at Goldstream and the other at Waugh Creek. At the latter place a tunnel to carry through the water of the stream has been almost completed. This done the bridge will be filled in.

The railway yards at Ladysmith are being remodelled which will mean an expense of nearly \$10,000 and stone and cement culverts are everywhere being substituted for the obsolete wooden trestles now in use.

With the completion of the im-
provements there will be a number of additions to the road's rolling stock.

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Daughters of England Make Present-
ation to Miss Foster, One of
Most Zealous Workers

The Daughters of England gave a reception in honor of Miss L. Foster at Mrs. Catterall's residence on Linden avenue last Wednesday evening. Miss Foster is one of the oldest members of the local lodge and has always been a most zealous worker in its interests, so the society decided to pay her this pretty compliment on the occasion of her leaving for Cornwall to make a lengthy visit to her old home.

There were about thirty members present when Mrs. Catterall, as secretary of the Daughters of England, presented Miss Foster with an address appreciative of her efforts in the cause.

She also presented her, as a token of the goodwill of the members, with a handsome traveling suit case.

The presentation over, a very enjoyable evening was devoted to games and music. At 10 o'clock a hearty refreshment was served and the proceedings terminated to the strain of "Auld Lang Syne."

Miss Foster intends to leave for the old country on Aug. 17.

Buy Sidney Real Estate

Fletcher North, of Edmonton, has purchased six lots from J. Wesley Brethour, through the Sidney Realty company and intends to build a residence and start in business in Sidney.

C. Forrester, of Edmonton, who recently visited Sidney for several weeks, is returning to buy property and start in some business in Sidney. John May, of Cedar Hill, and late of Strathcona, has bought six lots in Sidney and intends starting a residence shortly.

He Was Acquitted.

Magistrate Hall's sense of justice was a fortunate thing for Lin Kim, a fourteen-year-old Celestial who yesterday morning strenuously denied the charge laid against him at the police court, that he purloined a bicycle from a fellow Chinaman, Wan Hing.

The wheel was identified as the property of Wan Hing, but there was no proof that the youthful prisoner had not purchased it just where he said he did, from a third Chinaman, whom he claimed he did not know. The boy was allowed to go free.

Monthly Social

The monthly social of the Y. P. S. C. of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, was held at the manse, Frederick street, on Friday evening, and was well attended. There was a good musical programme, to which Mr. George Moir and Miss May Moir contributed very acceptably. Mr. A. Semple gave several recitations which were much appreciated. Miss Beatrice Bell and A. Semple carried off the prizes in the game of variorum. Refreshments were served and the pastor, Rev. D. MacRae, closed the meeting in the usual way.

Salmon at Sidney

A party composed of William Jensen, W. B. Redden, of Riverside, Calif., Moore and B. Blossom, made a fine catch of large salmon off Sidney, some of the fish weighing in the neighborhood of 15 pounds. The run of salmon of this point at present is very large and some fine catches are being made.

E. Knutson and F. G. Norris

and Prior had some fine luck with the line also. Mr. Redden is delighted with the beauty and climate of the San Juan district, having made two trips to Sidney this summer for pleasure.

Fall fairs will be held in British Columbia as follows:

Nelson Sept. 18-19

Kelowna Sept. 23-24

Kamloops Sept. 19-20-21

Armstrong Sept. 24-25

Wenonah Sept. 16-17-18

Salmon Arm Sept. 20, Oct. 1

Kaslo Sept. 24-25

Agassiz Sept. 21

Matsqui Sept. 13

Thompson Sept. 17

Phillip's Sept. 18-19

Delta Sept. 20-21

Victoria Sept. 24 to 28

Langley Sept. 25

Maple Ridge Sept. 26

Coultoun Sept. 26

New Westminster Oct. 1 to 5

Hedderman Sept. 8-9

Comox Sept. 18-19

Alberni Sept. 19-20

Saunders Sept. 18-19

Qualicum Sept. 19-20

Cowichan Sept. 20-21

Fall fairs will be held in British Columbia as follows:



Semi-ready Rain Coats have that distinctive grace which make a top coat equally acceptable for sunshine days in the crisp weather 'tween seasons.

Rain Coats from \$15 to \$25 — not lined, of course
Tailored from "Imperial" worsted rain cloth.

NEW SUITS, TROUSERS OVERCOATS AND RAINCOATS

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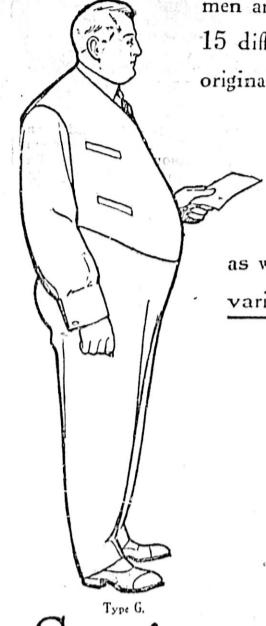
FLANNEL SUITS, STRAW HATS, BATHING SUITS
AT HALF PRICE

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SOLE AGENTS FOR SEMI-READY TAILORING
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The Physique Type System



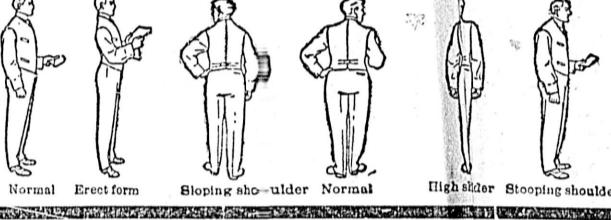
In the Semi-ready Store you will see the Semi-ready Physique Type Chart. On it you will find your exact figure and every measurement. 35 distinct shapes and forms of men are shown—and 15 measurements show 15 different sizes of each variation from the original. Seven Distinct Types of Man.



Take the Stout Man, he of Type G, with shoulder and body of large proportions, and divide this type, as we do the slim man, into five distinct variations:

Stout and Normal
Stout and High-shouldered
Stout and Sloping-shouldered
Stout and Stooping-round
Shouldered
Stout and Over-set.

Semi-ready Tailoring



Normal Erect form Sloping shoulder Normal High-shouldered

here knows anything about this people. It is said that he came originally from Montreal and that he had a wife and family. The body is being taken to Winnipeg.

The New Grand

WEEK OF 12th AUGUST
Mammoth Array of High-Class
Talent.

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Thrilling military exhibitions in lightning time; wall-scaling, attack and defense; bewildering formations, figures and pyramids, by richly-uniformed and perfectly-drilled soldiers.

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Edward Smith and Lillian Walstone

Classic and Popular Melodies.

Dorothy Dane

Vocalist and Imitations.

Norman Stanley

Picture Melody, "Napane."

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Christmas term will commence Monday, September 9, at 2:30 p.m.

APPLY, H.D. MASTER

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Rev. W. W. BOLTON, M.A., Cantab.

J. C. BARNACLE, London Univ.

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Upper School, B prepared for the University, King's R.M.C., The Professions, etc.

Lower school for 7 to 12 years.

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De Koven Hall

A select boarding school for Boys. Located on the prairie, eight miles from Tacoma, on Lake Stellacoma. Pure water, wholesome food and outdoor exercise. Modern buildings. Instruction thorough and personal. Prepares for college or business life. Fall term begins Sept. 12, 1907.

For particulars and full information, address D. S. Fulford, Principal, South Tacoma, Wash., R.F.D. 1.

Use telephone to Seat

The Sporting World

AUTOMOBILE RACES PROVE UNSATISFACTORY

Local Drivers Refuse to Start and Visiting Cars Decline to Work

Were you at the automobile races—beg pardon, automobile fiasco, at the fair grounds on Saturday afternoon? No? Lucky dog.

About 800 devotees of the choo-choo-sport, undaunted by the miserable weather conditions, attended the race meet which the North Pacific Auto Track association undertook to put off on the driving park track yesterday, and they are entitled to the sympathy of all those fortunate ones who stayed away.

The programme promised much, but of fulfillment there was little. The races, there were a couple as a matter of fact, were about the tamest proceedings that could well be imagined, and the crowd which went to be thrilled did not even remain to jeer. The speed tests were largely a joke; the "famous" racing machines that were driven by Virgil Hall and L. Guy Macklem, failing to get up enough energy to shatter the atmosphere, let alone records.

Hal Holton, with his Red Humber, was about the only redeeming feature of the matinee. Hal started his machine in the three-lap novelty race against Macklem's White Waynesteamer and won easily. The race involved a standing start, with a load of passengers, the dropping of them after half a mile had been traversed, and then picking them up after a circuit of the track, finishing with another lap. Virgil Hall went after a mile record with his Thomas Flyer, but the best he could do was 1.38. Holton then took his Humber out and made the mile in 1.32, following it up later with a mile in 1.30. The Humber had most of its surplus weight up and was only partially stripped, and the time under the conditions was excellent.

There were only two races, the novelty and a runabout event. All the local drivers who were billed to start were apparently satisfied that Holton had them beaten before they started, and so did not go to the mark at all. The result was that the three events for local cars were a fiasco—one being cancelled and the other two being

farce.

Jack Woods put his 15 h.p. Ford runabout in against a 6 h.p. Rover, driven by Stevenson, undertaking to give the latter a lap in three miles. The judges made a mistake, thinking that it was to be a mile handicap, and Woods, after lapping the other car once and getting another quarter of a mile lead, was declared the loser. The time was 5.36 1-4. The race was ordered to be run over, but the extra heat did not take place.

McKlem met with an accident while warming up his Spider Franklin for his speed test, that came near resulting fatally. He wore a long, loose dust coat, and this became caught in the shafting of his engine, winding round and entangling him with the machinery. He was drawn into the shaft, but luckily the machine was not going very fast at the time, and was able to slow up quickly. As it was, McKlem lost control of the machine on the turn into the back stretch, and the machine crashed into the fence, knocking over a post and pushing several rails off. His clothing was ripped off all one side and he sustained several nasty gashes on the ear, arms and side. The machine was uninjured, and as he was not seriously hurt himself, he was able to drive it later against the mark set by Holton, which he beat, doing the mile in 1.28, very slow time for his type of car.

The feature events of the day, however, the races between Hall and McKlem did not take place. Hall's Thomas Flyer was out of order, and though it was coaxed along for several hours was not brought into condition to go with any degree of speed. Automobiles are delicate machines, but racing men should have them ready to race when the crowd begins to gather and not after it has wended its way homeward. Once before Hall disappointed a Victoria gathering by his failure to have his machine in racing order, and this second offence did not endear him to the onlookers.

There was not enough excitement turned loose at early time to enable the spectators to enthusiasm over the proceeding, and they began to leave early. The rain kept the attendance down but did not affect the racing, there just being sufficient moisture to lay the dust on the track properly.

There was only one car decorated in the parade that preceded the racing programme. That was a Humber belonging to E. E. Walsh.

PUSH BALL ON HORSEBACK.

Soldiers at Winnipeg Have New Form of Amusement.

Winnipeg, Aug. 10.—This afternoon great excitement and amusement was caused on the Fort Osborne grounds, before the cricket game started, by the advent of a brand new push ball, which has been obtained at considerable cost from England. The game is played on horseback, horses and four men on each side. The ball is 5 feet 4 inches high and 16 feet in circumference and is an exact facsimile of an association football, being a regular leather case with a rubber inside and blown up and faced just the same as an ordinary football. The horses had their first initiation into the game, and were somewhat timid at the start but when once they became accustomed to it they seemed to be as excited and interested as their riders. The riders are not allowed to touch the ball with their hands. They may push it with their feet, but the horses breast and push it along and it is a fine sight to see them when they get the ball rolling, and the goalkeeper makes a stand to holdup the rush. It is intended to practice the game regularly to give both men and horses exercise which they do not get in the ordinary routine.

clude a cruise on the ferry St. George on Tuesday evening and a flannel dance at the pavilion, North Vancouver, on Friday evening. For the trip on the St. George the Sixth Regimental band has been engaged. Dancing will be indulged in on the ferry and refreshments provided.

FIGHT DATE SETTLED

Joe Gans and Jimmy Britt Will Clash on Sept. 9

The Britt-Gans fight will take place Sept. 9 in San Francisco, under the auspices of the Occidental Athletic club, John J. Gleason, president. The men are to get 75 per cent. of the gate receipts with a guarantee of \$25,000—60 per cent. to the winner and 40 per cent. to the loser. The fight will take place in the San Francisco baseball park.

Favorites For St. Leger.

The public is looking forward with great interest to the meeting of the great three-year-olds in the St. Leger run, September 11th. Mr. Crocker is confident of Orby being able to give further proof of his being the best horse of the year. Wool-Winder, who it is said should have won the Derby, is also a great favorite. The local sweep on this event is open for subscription, and is filling rapidly.

VICTORIA PLAYERS LOSE IN SEMI-FINAL

Pooley and Miss Hall Beaten in Mixed Doubles at Tacoma Tennis Tourney

At the Tacoma tennis tournament Payne and Armstrong, of Tacoma, won the championship in the gentlemen's doubles, defeating Joe Tyler and Wickerham, of Seattle, after a game that was exciting all the way. The score was 7-5, 7-9, 6-3, 7-5. R. Pooley and Miss Hall, of this city, were knocked out in the semi-finals of the mixed doubles, losing to Miss Ryan, of Santa Monica, Cal., and Joe Tyler, by 6-3, 6-1.

In the semi-final of the men's singles Frank Payne, of Tacoma, was beaten by Joe Tyler, 4-6, 6-0, 6-3.

Britt Denies Job Story

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—Willis Britt, brother and manager of Jimmy Britt, denied the charge instigated against him that he bribed Jimmy Burns to call off the twenty-round bout between him and Lightweight Champion Joe Gans in Los Angeles. Britt's brother declares that his real purpose in going to Los Angeles was to investigate an offer of \$250,000 made by a Searchlight, Nev., promoter.

FIGHT DATE RE-SET

Los Angeles, Aug. 10.—At a hurried conference held last evening between Joe Gans, George Memmick (Jimmy Burns), Thomas McCarey, manager of the Pacific Athletic club, the 20-round fight for the lightweight championship scheduled for August 16, but which has been called off, was reset for August 23.

EDDIE DURNAN AFTER SCULLING CHAMPION

Toronto Man Issues Challenge to Webb, New Zealander Who Beat Towns

Toronto, Aug. 10.—Edward Durnan, the Canadian sculling champion, will challenge W. Webb, of New Zealand, the new holder of the world's honors. He will give Webb a liberal allowance for expenses to come to this country, or will take a thousand dollars and go to New Zealand. The New Zealand climate is not nearly so elevating as that of Australia, which is practically prohibitory of a visitor showing his best physical ability. This is an important factor in Durnan's determination again to attempt to capture the championship of the world.

Webb, the New Zealand sculler, defeated Charlie Towns, Australia, in a rowing race on the Parramatta river's championship course last Saturday, thereby winning the world's sculling championship, as Charlie Towns won the championship last April from his brother George. The stakes were \$2,500.

The betting was 2 to 1 on Webb. The scullers were level at the mile mark but after this Webb drew away and won easily by two lengths, covering the course of 2 miles 1,560 yards in 20 min. 7 sec.

BAD BREATH

"For months I had great trouble with my stomach and used all kinds of medicines. My tongue has been actually as green as grass, my breath having been bad for months. I then tried Cascarets and after using them I can willingly and cheerfully say that they have entirely cured me. This is the best medicine I ever used. I would recommend them to one suffering from such a disease as I was."

Chas. H. Halpern, 14 E. 7th St., New York, N. Y.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 55¢

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Pleasant, Palatable, Tasty Good, Do Good, Never Sticken, Weaken or Grippe, 10c, 25c, 50c, Gold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 55¢

EASY VICTORY FOR VICTORIA ELEVEN

Garrison Cricketers Badly Beaten at Work Point Grounds on Saturday Afternoon

The Victoria Cricket Club played the Garrison eleven at the Work Point grounds yesterday and the game resulted in a win for the city club. In the absence of Barnacle "Lew" York made a welcome reappearance, and signalled it by batting in something like his old form. The decision which caused his retirement was open to question.

The Victoria "Vice" lost the toss and Roberson and Askey appeared at the wicket to be opposed by W. York and Gooch. The left hander made a sensational start as, after the fast bowler had sent down a maiden, he dismissed three batsmen in his first over. Throughout the innings no one showed any ability to cope with the bowling outside of Roberson—who played an admirable defensive innings of 34—and Richardson who hit out for his runs. The innings closed for 65.

Victoria started with W. York and Tye, but the former was finely caught and bowled with the score at 10. "Lew" joined Tye only to see him dismissed "l. b. w." at 12. Acton Briggs joined L. York and runs came freely, the newcomer laying on the wood freely. He hit five 4s in his quickly acquired 28. Baker followed in and fell to his desire to hit every ball out of the ground. Warden joined L. York only to see him given out to a catch off the sleeve of his shirt. Shelton followed in and rapidly accumulated 38 when he was beaten and cleanly bowled by Barracough. Gooch followed in and hit lustily for his 31. Cullen joined Warden to be well taken at long off by Haggerty leaving the home "slumper" to take out his bat for 64 (not out). The following is the score:

Garrison

Sgt. Roberson, b. Gooch 34
Sgt. Askey, b. Gooch 0
Gr. Ingle, b. Gooch 0
E. Davis, b. Gooch 0
Lt. Haggerty, b. Gooch 4
D. Roberson, c. Tye, b. York (W.) 8
D. Doyle, b. York (W.) 5
G. Barracough, b. York (W.) 7
Sgt. Warden, b. Gooch 7
G. Vallalley, b. Gooch 0
C. S. M. Macdonald, not out 2
bye 1

Total 65

Bowling Analysis

Ovrs. Mds. Rns. Wkt.
Tye 13 4 25 3
Gooch 13 1 33 7

Victoria

J. W. D. York, c. & b. Barracough 9
T. B. Tye, c. b. w. Askey 2
L. S. V. York, c. Doyle, b. Haggerty 49
F. G. Acton-Briggs, hit wk. b. Warden 28
Baker, c. Roberson, b. Warden 28
E. H. Warden, not out 64
D. Barracough, b. York (W.) 31
C. H. S. Rous Cullen, c. Doyle, b. Haggerty 19
W. Lehnstrae, F.W. Askey did not bat, Extras 14

Total (8 wickets down) 262

Bowling Analysis

Ovrs. Mds. Rns. Wkt.
Barracough 17 1 79 3
Askey 7 0 28 1
Haggerty 11 1 36 2
Warden 12 0 70 2
Ingle 3 0 6 0
Roberson 4 0 25 0
Vallalley 1 0 4 0

Chandler Egan Champion

Wheaton, Ills., Aug. 10.—H. Chandler Egan, of Elmoor, this afternoon won the amateur western golf championship from Herbert F. Jones, of Wheaton, 5 up to 2 to play. He finished the morning round 3 up on the Wheaton player.

DIONE WINS AT VICTONER

Vancouver, Aug. 10.—Capt. Maitland's yacht Dione, formerly belonging to W. S. Gore, of Victoria, won the race for the Gravely cup this afternoon by a good margin. The owner, Capt. William Macdougall, came second and has already won one race. There is some doubt as to whether Dione is eligible for the 21-foot class but provided she proves to be she is considered likely to win the cup.

VICTORIA RUGBYISTS

MAY VISIT CALIFORNIA

Invitation From Berkeley University Received by Secretary of the Local Club

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VICTORIA RUGBYISTS

On the Waterfront

ATHENIAN AND TARTAR ARE SOLD

Will Be Replaced in Oriental Line of C. P. R. by Montrose and Monterey

WILL IMPROVE THE SERVICE

Athenian to be Delivered at Kobe to Buyers in Nippon When She Returns to Far East

The steamers Athenian and Tartar, which have been running between Victoria and Hongkong as intermediary steamers of the C.P.R. Oriental line for eight years, since being withdrawn from the Victoria-Skagway run for which they were sent to this coast, have been sold to a Japanese shipping firm of Kobe, according to advices brought by the Athenian on arrival from the Orient yesterday morning. They will be replaced by the steamers Montrose and Monterey, which have been used in connection with other Elder-Dempster vessels on the Atlantic by the C.P.R.

When the steamer Athenian was at Kobe on her way from Hongkong, a large number of Japanese shipping men and engineers came on board and thoroughly inspected her. The Tartar had been previously inspected. Following the inspection negotiations were opened with the C.P.R. at Montreal, and the steamers are now reported sold to the Japanese. The Athenian will leave on August 22, and will be delivered to the Japanese buyers, to become the something-mary on September 12, when she is due at Kobe. The Tartar may not return from the Orient. Efforts are being made by the buyers to secure delivery at Kobe when the steamer returns there from Hongkong in September. She is due at Kobe outward bound next Thursday.

The Athenian and Tartar were formerly Union Mail Liners, running from British ports to South Africa, and in 1898 they were brought to Victoria by the C.P.R. and operated from here on a weekly schedule to Skagway, being the largest vessels used in the northern trade. They voyaged outside Vancouver Island sailing from here every Saturday, alternating. When the trade declined following the abatement of the rush to Skagway, they were placed in the Oriental line, to alternate with the three Empress steamers, and, with the growth of this trade have been found much too small. They carry little over 2,500 tons of cargo, and have for some time been obliged to leave freight on the dock. The Monteagle, which was subsequently added to the fleet carries nearly three times as much cargo, and the steamers Montrose and Monterey are similarly larger carriers.

The Athenian is an iron screw three-masted steamer of 3,882 tons gross, 40 tons net, built in 1881 by Aikens & Mansel of Glasgow, is registered Southampton and is 365 feet long, 58 feet beam, 20 feet deep. She is engined with triple-expansion machinery by Richardson and Sons, of Liverpool. The Tartar is similar in construction and from the same yards, having been built two years later and is larger, being of 4,425 tons gross, 376.5 feet long, 47.2 feet beam, 30.3 feet deep.

The Montrose, one of the new vessels, is a steel screw four mast steamer of 7,694 tons gross, 5,349 tons net, built in 1897 by Sir Ralton Dixon and Co., Ltd., of Middlesbrough, and was used on the Imperial Direct West India Mail service for Elder-Dempster and Co. She is 444 feet long, 52 feet beam and 27.5 feet deep. The Monterey, the other, is also a four mast steel screw steamer, of 5,455 tons gross, 3,489 tons net, built by Palmer and Co., of Newcastle, and is 445 feet long, 52.2 feet beam and 27.6 feet beam. They are similar to the Monteagle, having been constructed by the same builders. The Monterey is running between New York, Cuba and Vera Cruz, and the Montrose is running in the Atlantic service of the C.P.R. between London, Antwerp and Montreal.

RACE FOR CARGO.

Steamer City of Puebla Will Be Hurried North to Secure Passengers.

The steamer City of Puebla, of the Pacific Coast Steamship company, passed up to Seattle yesterday afternoon from San Francisco without making a call at this port, having been ordered to make as fast a run to Seattle as the weather would permit. At Seattle the 600 tons of cargo brought from the Golden Gate will be hastily discharged and early tomorrow morning the vessel will be sent off to Nome and St. Michael in a race for a \$25,000 cargo of passengers and freight. Capt. Thomas Riley, who is thoroughly acquainted with navigation in the northern waters, was relieved from command of the Umatilla to pilot the City of Puebla to this bonanza in the way of traffic. Captain Cousins, of the Sonoma, took the Umatilla to San Francisco and Captain Riley will remain with the Sonoma until the arrival of the City of Puebla, when he will turn the vessel over to Captain Rasmus Jepson, of the Puebla.

W. E. Pearce, general manager of the Pacific Coast Steamship company, learned of the arrival of about 350 people at St. Michael from interior points, where they came from the advices did not state, but all want to get south at the earliest possible moment. The steamship Victoria, of the Northwestern Steamship company, left the north only five days ago, and it is Mr. Pearce's intention to pick up these passengers before any other vessel can reach them. In addition to the passengers at St. Michael there are fifty or sixty at Nome. It is estimated that the revenue to the company transporting them will be something more than \$21,000. With the freight on hand the receipts for the voyage will be easily more than \$25,000.

MORE JAPANESE.

Steamer Indiana Left Honolulu On Tuesday With Cargo of Coolies.

The steamer Indiana, chartered by F. Makino, a Honolulu Japanese, to bring a full cargo of coolies from the Hawaiian Islands, left Honolulu for Vancouver on Tuesday. A Vancouver report says 2,000 Japanese are coming on the steamer, but it is thought this is overdrawn. The number booked at last advices was 800. Other steamers will follow the Indiana bringing full complements of Japanese from the Hawaiian Islands, and the Indiana may make other trips. The Indiana, which is commanded by Capt. Graham, is due about Thursday or Friday next.

HOLT HILL LEAVES.

Goes to Vancouver Leaving Captain Anderson in Victoria.

After completing the discharge of her cargo at the ocean dock the British ship Holt Hill was towed to Vancouver yesterday afternoon. Capt. Anderson will follow. When the tug Lorne was ready to leave with the steamer Capt. Anderson left for the city and by the time he returned the Lorne had started for the Terminal City with the Holt Hill in tow.

GLENCAIRN WRECKED.

British Bark Lost Off San Paolo—Two of Crew Lost.

A despatch from Putas Arenas, on the South American coast, says the British bark Glencairn, Capt. Nichol, from Rochester, England, for Seattle, has been wrecked off San Paolo. Two of the crew were drowned.

The Glencairn is one of the Glen line, owned by Andrew Weller & Co., of Glasgow. At the time of the wreck the vessel was bound to Seattle with a cargo of 13,300 barrels of cement consigned to Frank Waterhouse & Co. She was out from England about four months and was expected to arrive on the Sound within the next thirty days.

MARINE NOTES.

The steamer Bovrie, which took a cargo of coal north from Vancouver Island mines, left Cape Nome on Friday for Royal Roads.

While the steamer Hyades was lying at Narrows loading coal, Jos. Kennedy, a fireman, died on board and his body was shipped to Seattle for interment by the Firemen's Union.

The steamer President left San Francisco yesterday at 3 p.m. for this port. She is due here on Monday.

A tug owned by Brasfield & Quinn, of Vancouver, has been wrecked near Sechelt and is a total loss.

British ship Shenandoah, from Baltimore, for San Francisco, has put into Victoria, a quarrel took place between the two races and a free-for-all fight took place, which necessitated the calling for assistance and the despatch of a number of the steamer's crew to the 'tween decks to quell the disturbance. It seems that the Chinese were anxious to sleep, and objected to the noise of the chatter of the Hindus. Some words followed and then some blows. One of the Hindus beat a military tattoo and all lined up and attacked the Chinese, a veritable Donnybrook fair resulting. One of the Hindus had his mouth and face cut, but otherwise no serious results were to be seen after the battle had ended.

A despatch to Lloyds from Corinto says the German steamer Denderch, of the Kosmos line, from Hamburg for Puget Sound, is at Corinto with passenger ship Hlinas loose or defective, and must be repaired in order to proceed, and will have to be lightened. Surveyors recommend the vessel be discharged and docked for further examination.

GEORGIA HAS RETURNED FROM MEXICAN PORTS

Picked Up Life Raft of Wrecked Steamer Columbia on Way North

The steamer Georgia, of the Canadian-Mexican line, Capt. Forbes, reached port last night from Salina Cruz via Acapulco, Mazatlan, Manzanillo and Guayamas, and reported that on Wednesday at 1 p.m. she picked up a life raft belonging to the steamer Columbia lost after collision with the San Pedro about three weeks ago. The raft was found twenty miles north of Cape Sur, a little over one hundred miles south of San Francisco, whether it had drifted southward from the latitude of Eureka where the disaster, which involved the loss of over ninety lives, took place. There were rope ladders, oars, etc., on the raft, which had obviously not been used.

During the voyage the Georgia carried a large number of passengers between Mexican coast ports. Two of those who were taken from Mazatlan to Manzanillo were arrested on arrival at the latter port. They were Americans and were in a bar when the Mexican police, at the instance of a detective, took them in charge on a charge of forgery. They were said to have secured \$6,000 at Mazatlan by forgery.

Northbound the Georgia carried considerable freight and over 75 passengers between coast ports, but for the voyage to Victoria there was but one passenger, A. K. Evans, of Vancouver, of the Canadian-Mexican Trading company, who went south on the first trip of the Georgia. He came north from Acapulco. Mr. Evans reports that there is a vast field for Canadian trade and he expects that quite an extensive trade will be worked up. He says the trade is to be had if British Columbia will go after it. The Georgia brought no freight for this port and proceeded to Esquimalt to anchor.

Inclement weather was encountered on the run north, dirty, with considerable fog, but one sight being obtained. Off the entrance to the Straits yesterday heavy weather was encountered. No shipping was seen. The Georgia arrived on time, keeping her schedule to the hour.

The steamer Tymerie, of the Weir line from Melford to Newcastle to load coal put into Auckland, New Zealand, on July 26, short of fuel.

ATHENIAN IN PORT FROM THE ORIENT

BROUGHT LARGE COMPLEMENT OF PASSENGERS FROM PORTS OF THE FAR EAST

HINDUS AND CHINESE BATTLE

FIGHT BETWEEN STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON THE WAY FROM YOKOHAMA—HINDUS WORST CELESTIALS

The steamer Athenian, Capt. A. O. Copper, reached port yesterday morning, bringing 68 saloon, 317 steerage passengers and a cargo of 2,352 tons of general freight, including tea, silk, rice and general cargo, of which 69 tons was landed here. Among the passengers of the Athenian was W. H. D. Le Souef, a noted naturalist and ornithologist of Australia, who is on his way to Boston to attend a convention of zoologists soon to be held there. He has written several books on the bird life of Australia. He will lecture at Tacoma before going east. While the Athenian was in port he was brought further news of the intrigues of Lady Om, the notorious concubine of the emperor, who supplied funds to a party known as the "Forlorn Hope" which, disguised as aristocrats and coolies, waited at the palace gates with arms hidden under their robes with intent to kill Korean ministers and Marquis Ito. Japanese detectives discovered the plot and wholesale arrests followed. The law was proclaimed, Capt. Yi Hywui commanded the troops, was arrested, and the powder magazines, arms, munition supplies, etc., were seized, and reinforcements of Japanese troops hurried to augment the garrison composed of two battalions of infantry with machine guns, a battery of field artillery and a squadron of cavalry. The Thirteenth division was ordered from North Korea to Seoul and the 12th (Kokura) division sent from Japan, while several warships arrived at Chemulpo, Fuson and Gensan.

Capt. J. D. Cox, who was last here as master of the steamer Isleworth, was a passenger on the steamer Athenian on his way home after having delivered his vessel to a Japanese firm who bought the vessel from the Watts, Watts Steamship company for the rice trade between Burmah and Japan. Two others of the Watts steamers were purchased by the Japanese.

The passenger list included the usual complement of army officers, officials and tourists. Capt. F. H. Gale, who was an officer of the Middlesex regiment at Tientsin, and was concerned in the handling of the Chinese sent to South Africa arrived from North China. Another arrival was Capt. A. E. Leslie, a military officer from Hong Kong, D. B. Smith, of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, arrived from Japan after touring the world. A. Goodman, a Russian, came from Vladivostok, and Mr. and Mrs. Bailey-Fergie came from Japan.

There were in the steerage two large complements of Hindus and Chinese, 157 of the latter and 160 men of the former from Punjab. Three days before the Athenian arrived at Victoria, a quarrel took place between the two races and a free-for-all fight took place, which necessitated the calling for assistance and the despatch of a number of the steamer's crew to the 'tween decks to quell the disturbance. It seems that the Chinese were anxious to sleep, and objected to the noise of the chatter of the Hindus. Some words followed and then some blows. One of the Hindus beat a military tattoo and all lined up and attacked the Chinese, a veritable Donnybrook fair resulting. One of the Hindus had his mouth and face cut, but otherwise no serious results were to be seen after the battle had ended.

MORE SEAL ROOKERIES HAVE BEEN LOCATED

JAPANESE FIND FIVE NEW ISLANDS OFF THE SAGHALIEN ISLAND

News of the finding of five islands hitherto unknown, each swarming with fur seals and marine animals of different kinds, off Saghalien island, was brought by the steamer Athenian, which reached port today from the Orient. The islands with seal rookeries on the coasts, were found by the Japanese engaged in delineation of the boundary. The locations of the newly discovered islands is near Walrus island, North Saghalien. At present the only island possessed by Japan which has been seen on it, is Bishop bank, in Okhotsk sea.

This island was secured from Russia after the recent war, and the seals are being protected by the Japanese government. A small gunboat is patrolling in that vicinity. The principal seal islands of the North Pacific are the Pribilofers, in Bering sea, and the Commanderofsk, or Copper islands, off the end of the Aleutian chain.

A messenger of the Boston Elevated railway was robbed in that city of \$1,500 by two unknown men. The money was in a locked bag that can be opened only by a clerk in the treasurer's office of the company.

When a mill hand, aged 13, was ordered at Keighley, England, to be flogged for snatching a hatpin from a lady's hat, the police stated that lately there had been an epidemic of hatpin snatching in the public parks.

Capozzato, the celebrated warrant officer of the carabiners, who is the terror of the Camorristi, and is generally known as the Italian Sherlock Holmes, has decided to join the order of the Benedictines at Montecassino.

Lord Roberts presided at the annual meeting of the Society of Miltiature Rifle clubs, held recently in London, at which it was stated that the number of clubs affiliated to it had increased from 32 in 1902 to 73 in 1907.

Stray dogs were placed in a tank

GRAPHIC STORY OF KOREAN STRUGGLE

FORMER AMERICAN CONSUL TELLS STORY OF BLOODED IN SEOUL

ANNEXATION IN THE NEAR FUTURE

JAPAN IS EXPECTED TO PROCLAIM OWNERSHIP OF COUNTRY AS SOON AS CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT

rades and knew where they had gone. We had no knowledge of this as the soldiers had disappeared. Piecing out the story of the Chong-no attack as I heard it later, the details are as follows:—brought to preface it by saying that, while much of it is by eye-witnesses, some is necessarily hearsay:—The Pyongyang soldiers in the barracks just north of Chong-no, becoming restless in the afternoon, broke into the magazine of their barracks and supplied themselves with ammunition. One company of them then broke out and under command, it is said, of a captain, who was mounted suddenly appeared at Chong-no and without warning, began firing on the police who were trying to preserve order in the crowds. The deadly effect of this fire is indicated by the number of casualties. The panic that ensued was tempestuous as the conditions of the street indicated. In the effort to get away it is said that one Korean boy was trampled to death in a side alley. Fortunately the firing was not continued, as in the crowded condition of the streets the execution would have been terrible. A mania of destruction took possession of the people for a time, and there are reports of assaults on Japanese civilians in various parts of the city, and from what I personally witnessed there is little doubt of this that the scenes of violence which occurred in 1884 were repeated yesterday. Investigation, however, proves that some of these reports, like many of the rumors in circulation, are false.

"Previous to the firing at Chong-no the demonstrations of the people, which I took very closely, impressed me as not being as intense as those I have witnessed in other days. I saw the procession of the II Chingho to the palace on Thursday night, and it was a very meek and orderly sort of affair. The meeting held to criticise the action of the ministry in the present crisis appeared to have more of the character of sight-seers than them as actual participants in their proceedings. In fact the meetings from the Korean standpoint have so far not been a success as a demonstration, and but for the unfortunate outbreak of the soldiers at Chong-no the crisis might have passed without serious bloodshed."

Advices received by the Athenian state that Lady O. M. is intriguing against the new emperor for her long cherished plan of becoming empress by defeating the abdication of Yi Hywong, and Pal Yonghe, the returned refugee, is alleged to be assisting her. The new emperor, a son of the late Queen Min, is stated by Japanese papers to be bordering on idiocy. He has issued an edict authorising his consort, who is fourteen years of age, to be crowned as empress. The Japanese sought to have the ex-emperor retired to the detached palace at Seoul, but as the murder of his wife occurred there, Suwon is to be chosen instead.

Unsettled conditions through the provinces followed the emperor's abdication. In Kyong-sang province the residents, fearing attack took flight. In Wiju martial law was declared and arrangements made to quarter the old, infants and women and defend the castle there. In An-sang, 4,000 rioters, stated by Japanese, were held at the castle converted to a prison, while several warships arrived about 1.30 a.m.

Annexation of Korea is expected to follow shortly, according to Japanese newspapers. A member of the Japanese cabinet interviewed by the Nichi Nichi said annexation was not opportune now, but occasion will probably present itself for further consolidation of Japan's powers in Korea.

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL SCHEME

London, Aug. 10.—Just before sailing for Canada, R. W. Perks, M. P., said that his mission was to further the interests of the Georgian bay canal scheme, which was already well advanced. He expected that it would be carried through successfully.

A girl sentenced to serve twenty months in an Alabama prison, was kept there for twelve years, until she died, a clerk's mistake having made the sentence read twenty years.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS

Steamers to Arrive.

From the Orient.

Vessel. From. Due.

Empress of India Aug. 15

Kaga Maru Aug. 20

From Australia.

Aoranzi Aug. 25

Buccentaur Aug. 30

From Mexico.

Lonsdale Sept. 10

From Guatemala.

Str. Foxley Sept. 1

From England.

Str. Vado left Liverpool July 5.

Steamer Antilochus, left Liverpool July 2.

Steamer Teucer, left Liverpool June 25.

Str. Titan left Liverpool July 2



MOGUL

Egyptian
Cigarettes
15c Per Box.
(Cork tips)

A Bluejacket's Bravery

Washington, Aug. 10.—Acting Secretary Newberry has formally placed on record the navy's heartiest commendation of the self-sacrifice and bravery exhibited by Edward Wade Whitehead, first class gunner's mate, at the time of the destruction of the barracks, when Whitehead at great risk and with his own body protected Sergt. John

Cox, U. S. N., from being crushed beneath a slowly advancing avalanche of concrete and earth until a relief party from the U. S. S. Adams was able to extricate the man.

It was learned that Mrs. Russell Sage recently gave \$250,000 to the association for the relief of respectable and indigent females in the city of New York.

New Advertisements

FOUND—English setter dog came to 56 Second street. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. aull

WANTED—To rent, by careful tenants for six months or longer, small furnished cottage; must be close in. Apply Box 601 Colonist office. aull

WANTED—Lady desires position as housekeeper. Box 607 Colonist. aull

WANTED—Lady desires position as assistant bookkeeper; experienced. Box 608 Colonist. aull

WANTED—Silled brick plant, steady employment. Atkins' Siding, Parson's Bridge. Apply Superintendent. aull

WANTED—A small furnished house or housekeeping rooms. Box 563 Colonist. aull

TO LET—Large furnished front room, 2 Dudley avenue, on Oak Bay car line. aull

FOR SALE—7 roomed house, 1 minute to car, central, good locality; electric light and sewer connection; built three years. Cheap, cash or terms. Apply owner, 610 Colonist office. aull

YOUNG HORSE—Sound and gentle. B. Richards, Cadboro Bay. aull

WANTED—Applications for teacher at Royal Oak will be received on or before August 19. Wm. W. Moore, Secy. ML Tolmie. aull

WANTED—House pantry maid. Apply to Mrs. Crow, Baker, Gorge Road, between 10 and 11 o'clock any afternoon. aull

WANTED—Immediately, one first class waitress. Apply King Edward hotel.

LOST—Black cocker spaniel pup, from Vancouver, a stock dog, who greatly oblige by returning to, or communicating with Mrs. W. S. Fraser. aull

WANTED—Position of caretaker or watchman. Married. Box 623 Colonist. aull

WANTED—Buttermaker for Salt Spring Island Creamery Association. Address secretary, Ganzee B. C. aull

LOST—Small purse containing money, at Gorge, on Thursday afternoon. Return to Colonist office, Box 622. Reward. aull

AGENTS—\$200 a month, send for Mr. Cunningham's affidavit of \$12 daily profit selling our wonderful seven-piece piano, a set of articles which must be constantly used in the kitchen of every household perfectly made of highest grade material, guaranteed. Not sold in stores, anyone can make \$5 to \$12 daily. We show how. Investigate, sample outfit free. Thomas Mfg. Co., 534 Jeff Street, Dayton, Ohio. aull

WANTED—Derby hands, silk ties, 21 Scoresby street. aull

FINE RESIDENCE—Modern improvements, choice location, fine view, 8 rooms, ample space, well furnished, close to schools, with furniture, \$8,700.00, without, \$7,500.00. Terms, Apply 193 Government St. John Dean. aull

LOST—\$150 in small purse, contents, \$100 bill and \$50 in gold. Collin's receipt for atlas, \$25 reward. Box 615 Colonist office. aull

WANTED—By young Englishwoman, age 27, position as general servant or housemaid, good references, wages required, \$25 per month. Apply Box 611 Colonist. aull

YOUNG GENTLEMAN with London and Colonial experience seeks position on coast, familiar with shipping, agencies and real estate. Box 616 Colonist office. aull

FOUND—Waterproof horsecover and butcher's steel. Owner can have same by calling at 124 North Pembridge St. and paying for this ad.

WANTED—First class brewer and second millinery trimmer. Apply Mrs. G. M. Tripp, 99 Yates St. aull

TO LET—Comfortably furnished rooms. Apply 44 Rue street central location.

SPECIAL
Nurses' Collars, 15c; Cuffs, 25c pair; values 25c and 40c.
30 Motor Caps, to clear 35c; values 75c and \$1.00.
14 Silk Motor Caps, \$1.00; value, \$1.75.

Mrs. W. BICKFORD
63 Fort Street

SOUTH SAANICH HAS INTERESTING MEETING

Many Matters of Importance to
Municipality Dealt With
Last Night

If the Saanich municipality cannot obtain an adequate supply of gravel for municipal purposes it will in all likelihood take steps to expropriate a couple of acres of land and develop its own supply. At the regular fortnightly meeting held last night at the Saanich municipal hall, the question was brought up by Councillor Grant after the reading by Clerk Carmichael, of a letter from the road superintendent to the effect that J. Piercy demanded twenty cents per yard for gravel supplied for municipal purposes.

Councillor Grant declared that that figure was much too high, that in his opinion about ten cents a yard was a proper figure, though he knew the municipality had paid as high as fifteen cents. As a matter of fact the municipality had the right to take gravel from Mr. Piercy's property though it would have to do the striping itself. Considerable discussion of the matter finally resulted in the road superintendent being instructed to prospect on the property of W. Sayward for a proper supply, and that in the meantime a rate of fifteen cents be struck instead of the former rates of from ten to twenty cents.

The numerous complaints against the practice of the British Columbia Electric railway, which the councillors claim has persisted in allowing cars to stand on Tolmie avenue and had of late been depositing dirt, debris and stumps upon the public highway drew a reply from A. Goward, local manager of the railway company, who wrote the council stating that so far as the question of the cars standing on Tolmie avenue was concerned "you will find that this is all covered by our statutory rights," and referring to the question of the depositing of debris on the highway he stated that he was at a loss to understand to what the council referred. At the same time he expressed himself as ready to take up all questions which might arise in future between the council and the company.

Reeve Drydon declared that the council did not dispute the company's rights; but in the matter of the debris on the highway that must stop, constituting as it did, a menace to the public using the highway. The company will be requested to remove the debris and fill in between the car tracks.

R. Fowler, secretary of the Cloverdale Municipal Association, wrote asking if the Saanich council would undertake to lay a sidewalk on Cloverdale avenue from the Saanich road to Oak street, and also to have the railway crossing on the former thoroughfares opened and graded. Reeve Drydon stated that the company was willing to carry sufficient material to fill in on the railway property and its offer to do so will be gladly accepted by the municipality while the question of the sidewalk will be held over until the year's estimates are passed.

"We had an interesting journey through the southeastern Alaska country, going up on the Humboldt remaining over at Metlakatla and then proceeding on the Cottage City. On the trip we met a party of twenty-one students of Chicago university, who are touring the territory off the regular tourist route. With them were president King, of Oberlin college; Dean St. John, also of Oberlin, and Prof. Cowles, of Chicago university. While we were with them they climbed the mountains at Skagway Juneau and Sitka. We left them at Sitka where they were enjoying themselves immensely."

LOCAL MARKETS

FLOUR

Royal Household (Hungarian) a bag... \$1.75

Lake of the Woods, a bag... \$1.75

Calgary, a bag... \$1.75

Hungarian, per lb... \$1.65

Snowflake, a bag... \$1.65

Montef's Best, per sack... \$1.65

Moffett's Best, per lb... \$1.65

Drifted, Best, per sack... \$1.65

Three Star, per sack... \$1.65

FOODSTUFFS

Cracked Corn, per ton... \$20.00

Bran, per ton... \$27.00

Shorts, per ton... \$22.00

Canadian Wheat, per ton... \$22.00

Manitoba, per ton... \$22.00

Oats, Island, per ton... \$22.00

Barley, Manitoba, per ton... \$25.00

Barley, Island, per ton... \$25.00

Hay, Fraser River, per ton... \$15.00

Flax, Island, per ton... \$18.00

Cornmeal, per ton... \$27.00

Chop feed, best, per ton... \$30.00

Whole corn, best, per ton... \$30.00

Middlings, per ton... \$30.00

VEGETABLES

Lettuces, two heads... \$5

Leeks, local, per lb... \$5

Carrots, per doz... \$1.40

Garlic, per lb... \$1.40

Onions, Australian, per lb... \$5

Onions, local, per lb... \$2.10

Cucumbers, hot house, per dozen... \$1.20

Tomatoes, per dozen... \$1.20

Potatoes, new, per lb... \$10 to \$20

Potatoes, California, per lb... \$8

Pens, local, per lb... \$8

Sweet Potatoes, new, 3 lbs... \$8

String beans, per lb... \$10 to \$20

Vegetable marrow, each... \$10 to \$20

Corn, per doz... \$1.20

Green peppers, each... \$1.20

Chili peppers, per lb... \$1.20

DALY PRODUCE

Fresh, Island, per doz... \$1.20

Cooking, per doz... \$1.20

Cheese—

Canadian, per lb... \$1.20

British Columbia, per lb... \$1.20

Specialized, each... \$1.20

Cream, local each... \$1.20

Butter—

Manitoba, per lb... \$1.20

Best Dairy, per lb... \$1.20

Victoria Creamery, per lb... \$1.20

Cowichan Creamery, per lb... \$1.20

Delta Creamery, per lb... \$1.20

Chilliwack Creamery, per lb... \$1.20

FRUIT

Oranges, per doz... \$1.20

Lemons, per doz... \$1.20

Pigs, cooking, per lb... \$1.20

Rhubarb, per lb... \$1.20

Apples, local 4 lbs. for... \$1.20

Plums, table, per lb... \$1.20

Bananas, per lb... \$1.20

Raisins, Valencia, per lb... \$1.20

Raisins, table, per lb... \$1.20

Cantaloupes, each... \$1.20

Logan berries, per box... \$1.20

Peaches, per lb... \$1.20

Granadilla, per box... \$1.20

Island plums, per lb... \$1.20

Pineapples, each... \$1.20

Pears, per lb... \$1.20

NUTS

Walnuts, per lb... \$1.20

Brazils, per lb... \$1.20

FINANCIAL NEWS

Almonds, Jordon, per lb... \$1.20

Almonds, California, per lb... \$1.20

Cocoanuts, each... \$1.20

Pecans, per lb... \$1.20

FISH

Sturgeon, per lb... \$1.20

Finan Haddies, per lb... \$1.20

Oolachans, salted, per kit... \$1.20 to \$2.50

Cod, salted, per lb... \$1.20 to \$2.50

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If you are looking for a choice piece of Acreage for a home, or for sub-divisions, we can suit you. Should you want to purchase a house we can give you a choice list to choose from, prices from \$2,000.00 to \$45,000.00.

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ACREAGE	HOUSES	LOTS
1 1-5 acres, Moss St., beautifully wooded.	\$3,000.00	Simpson Street, 50 x 175 . . . \$450.00
10 acres on Gorge, 200 feet waterfront	\$15,000.00	St. Andrews Street, 50 x 125 \$1,100.00
6 acres Shoal Bay	\$10,000.00	Toronto Street \$750.00
2 1-3 acres Kanaka Ranch, beautiful waterfront	\$4,300.00	Niagara and Rendall Streets, 60 x 120 \$1,000.00
		Belmont and Milne Street, 55 x 120, \$750.00
		Gorge Road and Millgrove Street, seven room bungalow, new, 2 large lots \$3,500.00
		Gladstone Street, 50 x 120 . . . \$550.00

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The Most Desirable Residential Part of the City

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2½ Acres of fruit land, 3 miles from City Hall, \$1,000. All cleared.
15 Acres good fruit land, Gordon Head, at \$375 per acre.
Two good building lots, Oak Bay, \$425. Terms if required.
20 Acres inside city limits, 3 blocks from car line, \$1,600 per acre.
Planted in fruit trees. Excellent subdivision.
House and stable, No. 22 South Turner St., \$3,300. Terms arranged.
Cottage near corner of Johnston and Vancouver. \$2,200. \$1,000 cash.
Beautiful residence, Gorge Road, \$7,000.
Excellent building sites near Gorge, \$400 per lot, \$100 cash.
8-Roomed house, \$4,000. All modern. Near car line and park.
Immediate possession.

Cottage, Oak Bay, \$1,800. Third cash.
Cottage, Rithet Street, \$2,500. \$1,000 cash.
House on Third Street, \$1,700. \$500 cash.
Hillside Extension, 7-Roomed house, \$1,850. \$550 cash.
Dwelling, James Street, \$2,350.
Dwelling, David Street, \$1,250. \$800 cash.
7-Roomed house, Kings Road, \$1,800. \$400 cash.
6-Roomed house, South Pandora, \$1,700. \$400 cash.
6-Roomed house and 4 lots, Shakespeare Street, \$3,500. \$2,000 cash;
\$15 per month for balance.

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View Street, One Lot, Four-Room Cottage, garden ... 2,100
Vancouver Street, Half Lot, Five-Room Cottage, garden ... 1,150
James Bay, One Lot, Six-Room Cottage, fine garden ... 1,600
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NOVELTY WORKS

L. HAFFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street.

OLD MATERIALS

HIGHEST PRICES paid by Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store St. Copper, brass, bottles, etc. Phone 1336.

PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING

JOSEPH SEARS, 117 Douglas, opposite City Hall. Jobbing promptly attended to.

SEWING, WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Flre Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Pandora streets. Victoria, B. C.

RUBBER TIRES

Rubber Tires fitted to Hacks, Buggies and Carriages. Wm. Mable, 115 John-street.

SASHES AND DOORS

Taylor Mill Co., Ltd. Lbvs., Lumber, Sashes and Doors. Government St. Tel. 561.

SAW AND TOOL SHARPENING

WAITES BROS., 59 Fort St. Tel. Jy36.

SCAVENGER

JAMES McK. WILSON. Phone 662. Scavenger.

E. LINES

Lines, Bells, etc., cleaned. Residence 62 Collinson St. Phone A943. my23

SEAL ENGRAVING

General Engraver and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf St., opposite Post Office.

SHEET METAL WORKERS

COUGHLAN & CO., 28 Broad, next Times.

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS

FAIRALL BROS., Agents "Bromo Hygeia," Esquimalt road, Victoria. Telephone 444.

STEEL BEAMS

COUGHLAN & CO., 28 Broad, next Times.

STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING

General Engraver and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf St., opposite Post Office.

TEAMING

J. E. PAINTER, Cut Wood and General Teaming. 21 Cormorant St. Tel. 536.

TEAS AND COFFEES

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, LTD., Pembroke St., Victoria. Tel. 597.

TELEGRAMS

PAUL'S CLEANING & DYE WORKS. 120 Fort street. Tel. 624.

ENGINERS

Victoria Machinery Depot Co.—Ship-builders. Founders. Superlative Work Street. Telephone 570.

UNDERTAKERS

B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street. Tel. 48. 305, 404. Our experienced certificated staff available day or night. C. H. Haywood, Pres. F. Casleton, Manager.

WATCHMAKER

A. PETCH, 99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

ARCHITECT THOS. C. SORBY, Architect. Room 48 Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B. C.

ART STUDIO

MRS. R. MAYNARD'S Art Studio, 411 Pandora street. Views of B. C. and Alaska for sale.

ASSAYER AND CHEMIST

J. O'SULLIVAN, F.C.S., Provincial Assayer and Chemist. Vancouver, B. C.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

ROWLAND BRITTAINE, Registered Attorney. Patents in all countries. Parliament building, opposite P. O., Vancouver.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

REBECK JAMES K. Tel. 1668. Consulting Mechanical Engineer. Naval Architect. Plans, specifications, special designs. Reports, surveys, and supervision. Rooms 52-53, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C.

DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon. Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria, B. C. Telephone 557; Residence 132. au26

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

HUTCHISON BROS., Mechanical Engineers, Broughton, Victoria. Telephone 1179.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Some furniture in cottage, light and water close in. Apply 71 Mearns street.

WANTED—A decent and phaeton. Address P. O. Box 951 Vancouver. au19

FOR SALE—16-foot gasoline launch. \$160—a snap. 50 Dallas road. au12

FOR SALE—Light Rigg wagon, with cover, almost new. Apply Bancroft's. Jy9

FOR SALE—Blacksmithing and carriage business; ill-smithing reason for closing. Apply 120 Johnson street.

WANTED—Set of single harness, English, suitable for dog cart work. Box 539, Colonist. a7

WANTED—A Japanese boy wants a situation at general housework. Apply P. O. Box 592 city. au10

WANTED—A Ontario graduate; ten years experience; situation as travel manager or assistant. First class man. Wire or write. W. C. Goodale, North Battleford, Sask. au10

WANTED—By young man, position in grocery or gents' furnishings store; 8 years experience; good salesman and stockkeeper. References. Apply to the Colonist office after 4 p.m. Jy13

WANTED—Machine operators, experienced in tent factory work; employment winter and summer; highest wages. Apply C. H. Jones and Son, Vancouver, B. C.

WANTED—Experienced mechanic used to gasoline engine, also automobile. Only practical men need apply. Phoenix Automobile Co., Government street.

WANTED—Good steady boy to carry morning newspaper route. Must be able to read. Apply to the Colonist office by 4:30 a.m. every morning; no triflers need apply; opening for strong, honest boy; school boy preferred. Address Box 397 Colonist. Jy17

WANTED—Four roomed cottage on the instalment plan; must be reasonable; no agents. Address Box 397 Colonist. Jy27

FOR SALE—Property. Box 441 Colonist. Jy12

FOR SALE—Wood for sale. Address Victoria Transfer Co., City. ml

FOR SALE—Massey-Harris chaff cutter (4 blade) for hand or power. Tel. Plimley. Jy18

FOR SALE—Cheap—Baby carriage in good condition. 665 Nitigara street, Beacon Hill. Jy1

FOR SALE—Nice family buggy and harness, quite new. Apply Cottage Angela, Fairfield road. Jy31

FOR SALE—An Oliver typewriter, almost new and in perfect order. Apply at the Family Grocery, corner Yates and Douglas. Jy23

WANTED—A Japanese boy wants a situation at general housework. Apply P. O. Box 592 city. au10

WANTED—A first class carpenter wants small contract work. Address Box 578 Colonist. au11

EXPERIENCED MAN AND WIFE desires position on farm, wife thorough butcher, cook and general housekeeper, would accept separate positions. Apply C. Gifford, Saturna Island. a9

WANTED—By English married couple, experienced best family references. Dishes together. Man as cook, wife any position except laundress. Distance no objection. John Seiby, 432 View street. Jy17

WANTED—LAUNCH—For hire by the day or fire, large trunk, bearing name Otto Von Beringer, also one wooden trunk with name A. Griswold, and bureau and washstand. Apply to the manager. Tel. 1018. P. O. Box 49. au27

WANTED—To purchase old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clock, coins, stamps, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 35 Johnson Street. Jy25

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio. A monthly journal of information; plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10¢ for four month's trial.

FOR SALE—As a current going concern, store business in Duncan's, carrying general merchandise, stock about \$2,000 rented premises, good location. Apply P. O. Box 11, Trowne Ave. Jy1

FOR SALE—Some furniture in cottage, light and water close

House Furnishing Discount Sale

Commencing Saturday, July 27th, we will for Ten Days allow a discount of 25 per cent. off small lines of Enamel and Tinware, including the Famous Austrian Elite Ware, just imported.

B.C. HARDWARE COMPANY

E. E. GREENSHAW W. J. GRIFFIN

Corner Broad and Yates Streets

Phone 82 P. O. Box 683

Lovely Art Shades

Have become part of the decorative scheme of the home. We have just received a large consignment of particularly handsome shades in art glass; some of the leaded effects are extremely effective. Inspection cordially invited.

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

29 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Fire Arms and Ammunition

Largest Stocks to select from at

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO., 115 GOVERNMENT ST.

Repairs Guaranteed To Give Satisfaction

SYLVESTER'S HEN FOOD FOR POULTRY

Is a mixture of all grains including bone and grit, making the best grain food for hens on the market.

Try a Sack. \$1.85 per 100 lbs

SYLVESTER FEED CO. 87-89 YATES STREET

Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer

Keeps stock in the pink of condition. Kills lice, ticks, mites and fleas. Disinfects, cleanses, purifies.

On sale only at the

Geo. A. Fraser, Prop. "EMPEROR DRUG HALL" 30-32 Government St.

The WOODS HOTEL

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Newest and only Modern Hotel in B. C. American--rates \$2,

\$2.50 and \$3. Also European.

WOOD, WILLIAMS & WOOD

Proprietors.

WORK AT FAIR GROUNDS

PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

Erection of Stables and Grand Stand Proceeding—Meeting Is Called

The erection of the new stands and stables at the fair grounds is being proceeded with rapidly. There are 25 horse stalls, which have just been finished, while work is going ahead with all speed on the big show stable for fancy stock. This stable is of the latest approved design with a passageway for the public down the middle. The seating accommodation of the present grandstand is being altered, passageways changed and a big addition put on one end. The work is well advanced now.

There will be a meeting of the executive committee of the B. C. Agricultural association tomorrow afternoon, when some details in connection with the amusement programme for the fair will be decided. It is likely that arrangements for the proposed bloodhound hunt will be definitely made. Secretary J. E. Smart is in correspondence with a well known breeder of this class of dog and it is altogether probable that the hunt will be made a feature of the fair.

Just now bloodhounds are being taken up by the prominent dog kennels of the United States and Canada and there have been numerous importations of high class dogs to this country of late. Among some of the last are a brace of English bloodhounds, one of them being the famous prize winner, Pitmilly Orlando.

In Canada this pure race of dogs is not so well known as in Europe, where they are quite fashionable and where their breeding has been jealously guarded for centuries. The name bloodhound may give some the impression that they are creatures of a savage, morose nature, whereas they are quite the reverse, being kindly, steadfast and faithful to the last. Their intelligence is quite above that of the ordinary dog. They also seem

to have a certain presence and quiet dignity which well becomes the solemn expression and powerful look in face and form. These dogs are now very fashionable among the wealthy class in Europe and on many large estates and homes one often meets one or two handsome bloodhounds and they are now generally admitted to the family circle as companions of the boys or protection to the ladies and children in their walks or drives, and there certainly is no living breed of dogs more suited for such a high position. The English bloodhound has been traced back to the sixth century when the monks and noblemen of that period bred and trained them to hunt the stag and wild boar in the immense forests. They also used them to track or hunt men on occasions, persons lost in the forests, etc., their great strength, courage and wonderful keen scent making them superior to any other breed. This delicate scent with which nature has gifted the thoroughbred bloodhound enables them to follow a lost person for hundreds of miles, if necessary, even in some cases if the person has been lost a considerable time. The voice of the bloodhound is usually very deep and powerful, and when tonguing on a track can be heard a great distance.

The thoroughbred English bloodhound must not be confused with the so-called Cuban bloodhound or "Nigger Dog." These are generally undersized and savage cross-bred mongrels with none of the delicacy of scent or intelligence of the pure bloodhound, and were formerly kept in training by constant practice, hunting poor wretches trying to escape from slavery.

More Dreadnaughts.

Two large battleships far larger than any now afloat, have been ordered constructed at Yokosuka and Kure yards by the Japanese admiralty. They will be of 20,800 tons, 20,000 horse-power, steam 20 knots, and carry ten 12-inch guns, 24 fifteen centimetre and smaller guns as secondary armament. They will cost five million dollars.

New Venezuelan Cabinet

Caracas, Venezuela, Aug. 10.—A new cabinet formed yesterday in succession to the ministry which resigned June 22 is composed as follows: Secretary General Dr. Garibacis Guzman, Minister of the Interior, Lopez Baroni, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jose De Jesus Paul, Minister of Finances, Dr. Arnold Norales, Minister of War, General Diego Farber, Minister of Development, J. M. Herrera Iroqien, Minister of Public Works, Juan Casanova, Minister of Education, Dr. Blandino.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

VANCOUVER MAGISTRATE WILL NOW DECIDE CASE

Thomas Hanson of the Manuka Sent to Terminal City for Trial

Whether Thomas Hanson, deserter from the steamer Manuka, is an immigrant within the meaning of the statutes is still a matter for argument. Hanson appeared in the police court Saturday morning to answer to the charge of mutinous conduct while on board that boat on its recent voyage from Australia, but he found no charge against him. The information laid by John Broad, purser of the Manuka, had been withdrawn and Magistrate Hall was not called upon to render a decision as to the question of his jurisdiction in the case on the point raised by Dr. Milne, Dominion immigration officer.

The sudden termination of the proceedings in the local court came as a result of the conference between W. H. Langley, counsel for the immigration department, and H. G. Lawson, who was prosecuting on behalf of the officers of the boat. To proceed with the charge here would have necessitated the bringing from Vancouver of a number of witnesses involving considerable expense, as the Manuka is at present lying at Vancouver. Besides the witnesses for the prosecution, the prisoner stated that he desired to call several members of the crew to testify on his behalf and under the circumstances it was considered the less expensive to go ahead with the proceedings in Vancouver.

An agreement was entered into that the steamship company should undertake to pay all expenses in connection with Hanson's transfer to Vancouver and for his maintenance here providing it was shown that Hanson was not an immigrant. Hanson will be taken to the Terminal City today, and will come up for trial tomorrow. Another charge similar to the one that was withdrawn here will be preferred against him there, but in the meantime he is in the custody of the immigration department, who will hold him till the disputed point as to whether Hanson is an immigrant or not is settled.

If the court holds that Hanson is an immigrant he will be deported. If the decision is that he is still a member of the crew, he will be tried for his mutinous conduct.

Upon a Vancouver magistrate, therefore, will devolve the arduous task of making a decision as to the legal points involved. The immigration laws provide that sailors who have shipped for the entire voyage on any boat are not immigrants, but sailors who may ship at intermediate points on the voyage come within the scope of the act. It is contended that inasmuch as Hanson signed for the entire trip and his articles do not expire till he returns to Sydney, he is a member of the ship's crew and not an immigrant.

Hanson declared his desire to go back to Australia on the Manuka, but Mr. Lawson stated that the captain of the boat had positively refused to permit him to make the sail with him unless he was punished. Hanson had been most obstreperous on the voyage over and the captain wanted to make an example of him. When asked by Magistrate Hall if he would drop proceedings against Hanson and permit the immigration department to deal with the latter, Mr. Lawson announced that his instructions were positive to prosecute Hanson on the charge of mutinously disobeying orders and he intended to do so.

Must Be Branded

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 10.—All champagnes, still wines and foreign liquor must be branded to indicate the contents and proof of alcohol, according to the ruling of Food Commissioner Johnson today.

Boilermakers' Strike

Los Angeles, Aug. 10.—H. J. Small, superintendent of the motive power of the coast division of the Southern Pacific, served notice upon the striking boilermakers that if they did not return to work by next Tuesday the company would not reinstate them. The anticipation is that a general strike of boilermakers all over the Harriman system will be called.

Regina, Sask.—Judge Wetmore will be appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme court of Saskatchewan.

Messrs. L. EATON & CO.

SNAPS

Choice Residence, adjacent to Parliament Buildings... \$4,350

1½ acres, just off Esquimalt car line, near salt water... \$1,150

Large Lot, close to C.P.R. wharf... \$2,350

7-roomed Cottage and 4 lots, Foul Bay... \$7,000

L. EATON CO., The Auctioneers, Phone 111a. 78 Fort Street.

51 FORT STREET

ON

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, at 2.30.

A large quantity of Silver and Electro-Plated Ware, including sterling silver and tortoise shell letter rack, tea strainers, card cases, napkin rings, electro-plated pin trays, cream jugs, soap boxes, cigarette cases, cigar lighters, salt cellars, pickle forks, mugs, bells, bread forks, match holders, crumb trays and brushes, egg boilers, sardine boxes, jases, flower pots, bowls, jardinières, three coffee sets, cruetts, pepper, calendars, salad servers, three soup tureens, toilet set, berry spoons, grape scissors, knife rests, one pocket compass set, napkin rings, bronzes, 30 ladies' handbags, nine French clocks, etc., etc.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

The Auctioneer - Stewart Williams

A Safe Drink

For Summer Time

Thorpe's Aromatic Pale Dry Ginger Ale

GET

THE NAME
RIGHT



Old Blended Glenview

THEN
YOU GET
THE RIGHT
SCOTCH
WHISKY

USE PURE POWDER

Two brands we can highly recommend as among the best and purest on the market are

Colgate's Violet or Cashmere

Talcum

and Menen's Borated or Violet Talcum

Put up in dainty boxes pretty enough for "My Lady's toilet table." Each

25 Cents

HALL'S Central Drug Store

N. E. Corner Yates and Douglas VICTORIA, B. C.

TREVOR KEENE

Auctioneer and Appraiser

Late W. T. Hardaker, oldest established auction business in the city

HOUSE and STOCK SALES CONDUCTED

Cash advanced on goods consigned for sale without interest

TREVOR KEENE

AUCTIONEER

TEL. A742.

Messrs. L. EATON & CO.

Duly instructed by F. W. Kearsey, will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

AT 10 NORTH ROAD ON

Monday, August 12th

AT 2 P. M.

Oak Dining Extension Table, 6 Dining Chairs, Oak Sideboard, Oak Occasional Table, Lounge, 6 Reed Chairs, Odd Chairs, Oak Bedroom Suite, Indian Curios, Rochester Lamp, Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Garden Tools, Lawn Mower, Albion "New Jewel" Range, Black Cocker Spaniel Dog, and

Cremona Violin

Full particulars later.

Sold Military Secrets.

Oshio Elzo, a Japanese residing at Tokio, has been arrested by gendarmes charged with selling military secrets to a Russian military officer. The alleged spy was educated at Cambridge university, and is married to an English woman. A Japanese Lieutenant is stated to be an accomplice. The two are stated to have sold military maps of North Manchuria.

Lever's V-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects

Unequalled Values Tomorrow In High Grade Furniture and House Furnishings

WE have placed on sale the most reliable and best finished Furniture from all of the most reputable manufacturing centres and we offer only the standard grades, fashioned after the newest designs by the best makers. Nothing has been made to sell cheaply and thereby stultify a furniture reputation to be proud of.

Dining Tables Marked at Tempting Prices for Tomorrow

DINING TABLES, GOLDEN OAK FINISH

MASSIVE SOLID QUARTER CUT OAK DINING TABLE, 8 ft. x 4 ft. Reg. value \$28.00. August sale price ... \$22.50

MASSIVE SOLID QUARTER CUT OAK DINING TABLE, 10 ft. x 4 ft. Regular value \$32.00. August sale price \$25.50

VERY HEAVY QUARTER CUT OAK DINING TABLE, 10 ft. x 4 ft. Regular value \$27.50. August sale price \$21.00

SOLID QUARTER CUT OAK "VILLA" DINING TABLE, 8 ft. x 42 inches. Regular value \$27.50. August sale price \$22.00

HEAVY PLAIN CUT OAK DINING TABLE, 8 ft. x 45 inches, reeded legs. Reg. value \$19.00. August sale price \$15.00

HEAVY PLAIN CUT OAK DINING TABLE, 8 ft. x 44 inches, reeded legs, reg. value \$16.00. August sale price \$12.00

HEAVY PLAIN CUT OAK DINING TABLE, 10 ft. x 45 inches. Regular value \$17.00. August sale price \$12.50

And a long line of cheaper tables at proportionately reduced rates. These latter are made in plain oak, elm, ash, and imitation oak.

Following Pieces of Furniture Have Received Special Reduction Tags for Tomorrow's Selling

Buffets, Dining Tables, Writing Tables, Sideboards, Parlor Suites, Card Tables, Davenports, Dresser Bureaus, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Chiffoniers, China Cabinets, Dining Chairs, etc. Call and inspect these special sale values.

New Arrivals in the Book and Stationery Dept.

CREPE TISSUES, immense assortments, all shapes, special, per roll ... 10c

FLORAL CREPE TISSUES, beautiful variety, per fold ... 25c

Rugs, Carpets, Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets, Tapestries Brussels and Ingrains—No Reserve

VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

THE CANADIAN VENICE
Centre of Art, Wealth and Culture
on the Pacific Coast

It has been the custom up to the present to point to the cities of the east as the fine residential cities of Canada, says the Winnipeg Free Press in a recent issue. But with the ever onward march of population and civilization westward even this distinction will have to be conceded to the west, and to the very farthest west. An ex-Winnipegger said in the Free Press some time ago that Victoria was the finest residential city in America. If this were true years ago, what may be said of it in five years' time, when all the potential influences that are now shaping its destiny have had time to produce their natural results.

So said Mr. Herbert Cuthbert at the Royal Alexandra hotel last night upon his return from Brandon, where the Victoria exhibit had caused an immense amount of interest. In that city and its environs and of which Mr. Cuthbert had charge.

The past year, continued Mr. Cuthbert, will have a greater influence upon Victoria than any year in its history.

It was the year of discovery. It was discovered in this year by outsiders. Five years ago it was discovered by some of its own citizens, who had taken a trip to other tourist resorts and residential cities and who came home with a new idea and a new appreciation of their own city. When they said there is nothing we have seen away from home that equals or can compare with our own city. From that time an effort was made to attract the attention of outsiders to the advantage of the city and the association I represent has carried on a vigorous advertising campaign, until the city has now been discovered by people in other parts of the world. In five years there will be a new Victoria.

The new Victoria will be something that even its own citizens scarcely foresee or even yet appreciate. It will be a city of which Canada will be proud. The old Victoria to a certain extent will remain, but there will be in one new addition a Pasadena, only more beautiful by the presence of the ever beautiful salt sea and the everlasting alps of the Olympian range. In another addition there will be an Oakland; in another a Berkeley, in another a Redlands; in another, a suggestion of Brighton, and in another a Southport all combining to make such a city of wealthy homes, a well to do business community, and ideal workmen's dwellings that will be unique, not only in Canada, but on the American continent.

Asked as to the causes that were likely to bring about such results Mr. Cuthbert said that they were not hard to seek.

The temperate nature of its almost perfect climate, the charm of its wonderfully beautiful situation and the delightful character of the life led by its citizens, all will have their effect. In attracting a large number of people of wealth and refinement to the city, Capitalists have already foreseen this and some of the most beautiful country around the city is being laid out by the most expert landscape gardeners in the world. The opening of the new palatial hotel by the C.P.R. will attract hundreds of wealthy people to the city who will have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with its attractions and advantages. The establishment of the "all-red line" will have the same effect only in a more marked degree. Hundreds of the best class of tourists, artists, retired business men, writers of fiction, and correspondents of leading magazines and periodicals will pass through Victoria who never dreamed that there was such a city either on this continent or any other, many of whom will become permanent residents. As the home of the Lieutenant-governor of the province, the government of the province, the heads of the various churches and of many retired naval and military officers there is now a social life that is in itself attractive. To the financier it will also appeal. The opportunities for the profitable employment of capital in the development of the virgin natural resources of Vancouver Island will induce many capitalists to make their homes in the city. As an instance of that I may point out that some ex-residents of Manitoba have already made small fortunes from their investments on Vancouver Island.

It naturally follows that the influx of such an increased population will mean more work for the working men and more business for the business man. And yet the causes that lead to a greater Victoria have not been stated. All the farms around the city, consisting of 100 acres and upwards, are rapidly being cut up into five and ten acre lots and are being devoted to fruit culture. Where we had one family on 100 or 200 acres of land we shall now have from 10 to 50, all of which means more business and more prosperity.

Therefore, said Mr. Cuthbert, you will see why I call it the coming city of the Pacific. A city of outdoor sports and games, with fifteen miles of water-frontage, the home of rich men, handsome women, artists, authors, naval and military officers; situated in the midst of glorious scenery with the Mediterranean of the Pacific at its feet, and possessing a summer climate equal to any—nay surpassing that of any in the old world and with its glorious sunsets and prolonged twilight, surely no other title is so appropriate as "the Canadian Venice."

WHERE TROUT LURK

Prof. Prince Recites Some Facts for the Fisherman

"More money has been sunk in mines than will ever come out of them, and even after our lumber is all gone and our forests have been cut down our fisheries will still supply labor and food. They are our most permanent natural resource." Thus speaks an eminent British Columbian; but to be fair it may be well to say that the words are recorded by Prof. Edward E. Prince, general inspector of fisheries for the Dominion and an enthusiast on the subject. The quotation occurs in an able paper on the Pacific Fishing Industries of Canada, which the professor has prepared for the department of marine and fisheries, and which is printed in the last report of that department. It is needless to say that the views taken are optimistic, yet

An Anticipatory Glance at the City Which Is to Be—Photographs of Two Typical Beauty Spots—What We Offer the Fishermen

250,000 to 350,000 tons of herring, valued, when ready for market, at no less than \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000. A very extensive trade has recently grown up with Japan in dry salt-cured herring, which is also capable of great developments.

Many species of whales occur off the British Columbia coast. These have been at no value whatever to the province in the past, but the action of the Dominion government, by its encouragement of whale factories on modern principles, will create in a few years a vast and remunerative industry all along the coast. The whales already known to exist furnish numerous important products when treated by the most recent mechanical and chemical methods. Oil, fertilizer, leather, glue, cabined "beef" which is already prepared whale-flesh put up in beef cans, and even condensed milk from the female whale, are among the articles yielded by these creatures. Pickled whales' tails are regarded with favor in Japan, and Canada has already begun to supply this demand.

ITS SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

Some Facts Which Will Appeal to Host of Tourist Visitors

Herewith are presented two views typical of the various attractions of Victoria and Vancouver Island—one involving the scenic beauties, the other representative of the haunts of the sportsman. This being the height of the tourist season, it is timely to reiterate that Victoria has always been recognized as a city in which life is well worth living. Its situation is ideal, surrounded as it is on three sides by the island-studded Straits of Juan de Fuca, leading out into the great Pacific ocean, the shore-line broken by huge, rocky bluffs, sheltering innumerable small bays with sandy beaches, and from which superb views of the snow-capped Olympian range of mountains and of the lordly Mount Baker are always obtainable.

During the last few years, the tourists, and the health and homeseekers have discovered for themselves this favored city, and hence it has, in a very short time, become one of the great resorts and residential cities of America.

The climate of Victoria is the city's greatest asset, notwithstanding its beautiful environs. For fully seven months in the year, there is a daily average of seven hours of bright sunshine, a temperature never over 78 degrees, even in the height of summer, and rarely below 40 degrees in winter, and an average rainfall for seven months of not more than eight inches. The winter climate is the mildest in Canada; roses and other flowering plants and shrubs, having been in bloom during the whole of the winter of 1903-1904. The air of Victoria is invigorating and never enervating.

Aquatic and field sports are indulged very freely by the young people of the city; in fact, there are few cities of its size on the continent that can compare with it in this regard. Splendid driving and cycling are other features of life in this city of the Canadian Far West.

Beacon Hill Park, with its zoological collection, fine recreation grounds, beautiful walks and drives; the Parliament Buildings, a stately pile costing over one million dollars and the most beautiful structure in Canada; three splendid museums with their fine collections of animal, mineral and agricultural specimens; Oak Bay, with fine sandy beaches beloved of campers; and the famous Gorge at the head of Victoria Arm, a natural reversible waterfall—all are places of interest to those who visit Victoria. During the summer months there are daily excursions in steam launches, by rail, by steamer and by tally-ho to the numerous islands and resorts which surround the city.

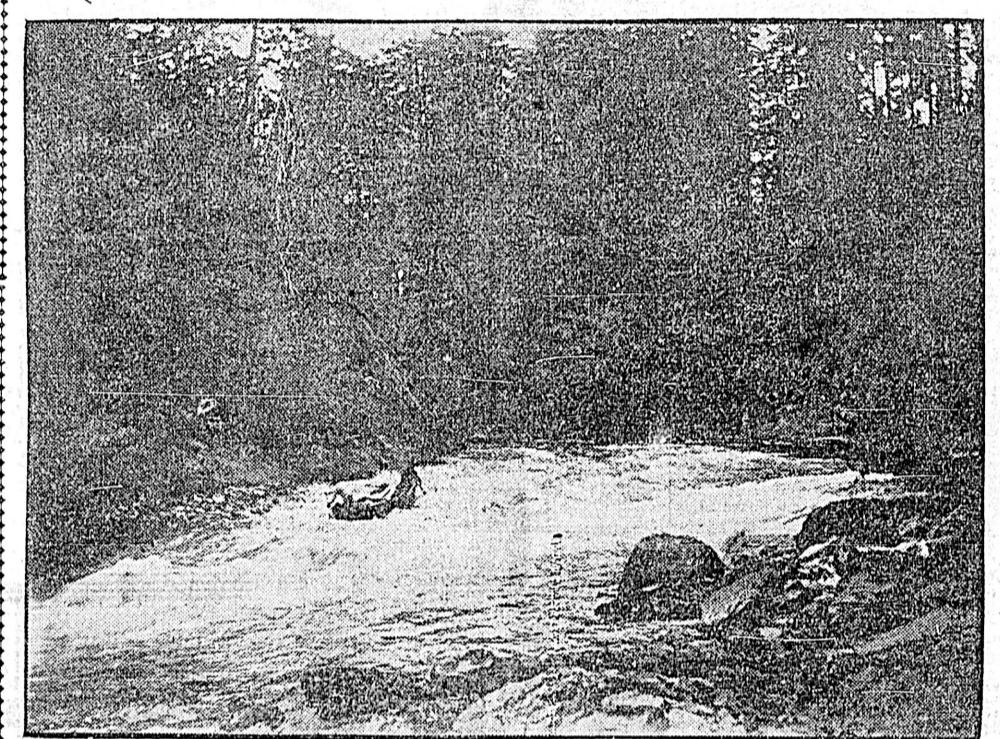
The Victorians are a progressive people, and are doing much to make this "Out post of Empire" a model city. It has now a population of nearly 30,000 people. There are some very important public works under way, and the Canadian Pacific railway, realizing its great future, is building a superb hotel that will be one of the finest in the West, and which will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

The opportunities for enjoyment and pleasure have had a great deal to do with making Victoria such a delightful residential city. The trains of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway are crowded almost daily with citizens and visitors who are making their way to the numerous camping and hunting places, in a very few miles of the city, where they know splendid salmon and trout fishing is to be had.

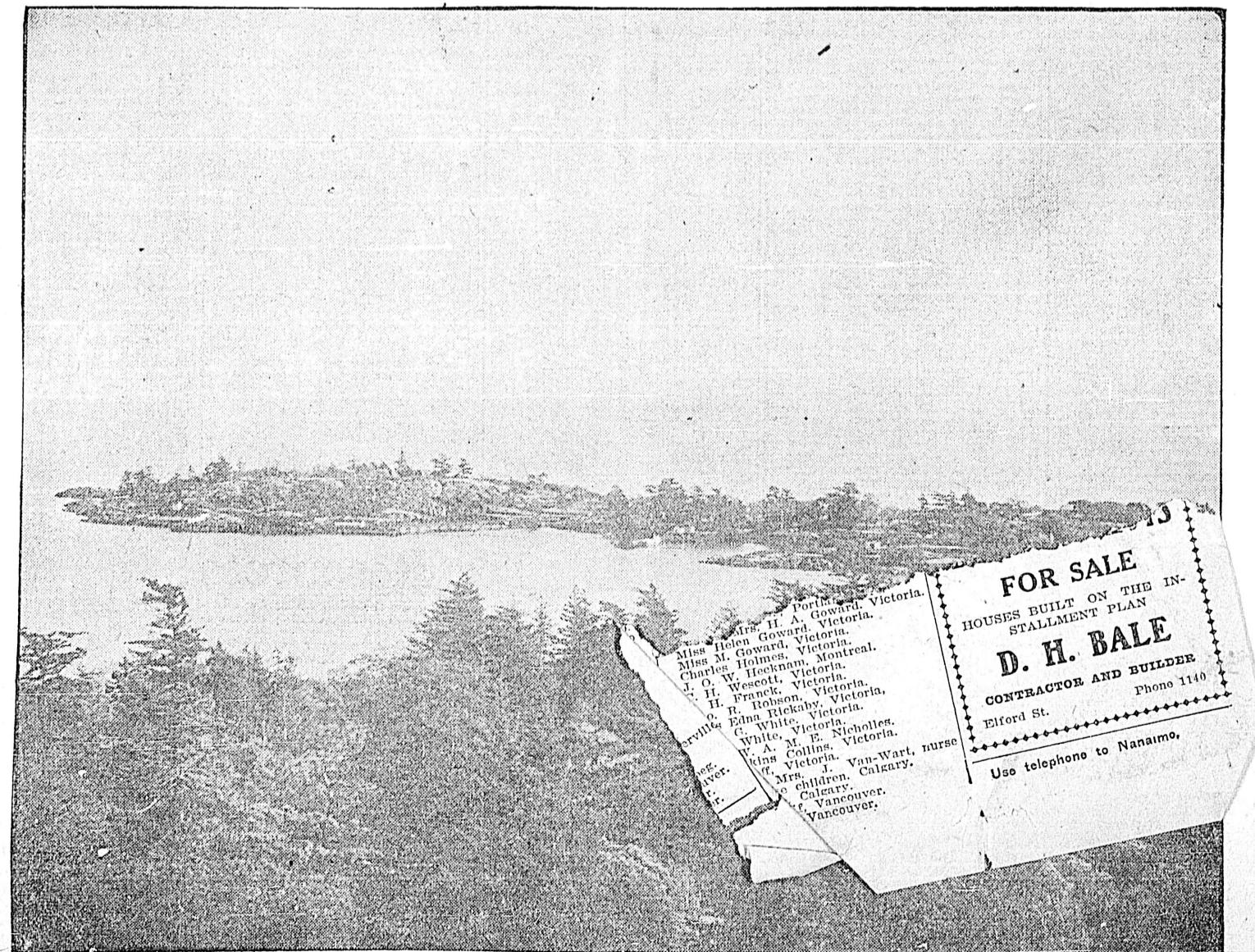
The people of Europe, of Eastern Canada and of the United States have rarely very little conception of the marvelous beauties of this portion of the Pacific Coast. The chief charm of this superb scenery is that it is the revelation of the Almighty's conception of the beautiful, as exemplified in this perfect combination of mountain, sea, sky, meadow, stream and headland in one everlasting, perfect picture—the wonderment of all who are privileged to behold it.

Life in Victoria has, perhaps, fewer drawbacks than any other Western city, and as one gentleman wrote, "there may be more beautiful places, but in my journey round the world it has never been my good fortune to find them."

During the recent visit to Victoria the members of the party of British journalists had many complimentary things to say about Victoria. As the steamer rounded the outer wharf to make her moorings in the inner harbor, Mr. Ernest Brain, of the London Times, said to a Colonist representative: "This is magnificent. It reminds me very much of Ryde or Cowes, the Isle of Wight. It is very, very pretty." And as the walk to the hotel was undertaken Mr. Brain continued: "Your city has a most magnificent approach. I have travelled very widely, but I have never seen anything to excel it in point of instant spectacular beauty." Mr. Brain was glad to know that here in this most westerly outpost of the Empire the feeling of loyalty to the British crown and the flag was as profound as at any other point in the king's dominions. "I feel quite at home here," said he. "This is Old England again."



Where the Trout Lurk—A Point on Cowichan River



A Typical View of Coast Line—Overlooking William Head Quarantine Station

Combined Strategy for the Army and Navy

"Combined Strategy for Fleets and Armies" or "Amphibious Strategy," was the subject of an interesting discussion at a recent meeting of the Royal United Service Institution. The subject was introduced by a paper by Col. G. G. Aston, C. B., R.M.A., of the Staff College, Cambridge, following which several well-known military and naval men expressed their views. The chair as occupied by admiral of the fleet, Sir A. K. Wilson, V. C., and there was a large attendance of military and naval officers. The discussion is thus reported in the London Times of Wednesday, July 17, the meeting having taken place the previous day:

Col. Aston said that simple land strategy could be applied only in a conflict between continental countries and their immediate neighbors. Our own case was different. On account of the geographical distribution of the territory and population under our flag we might have to fight both on sea and land for our existence as an empire. Strategy for us must necessarily embrace the conduct of operations on both elements, and practically all the civilized countries in the world, except Switzerland, were the immediate neighbors of the British Empire in this sense. In carrying on war, the first business was to locate and aim at the enemy's vitals. The simplest, quickest, and cheapest way of doing this was by rapid invasion of the home territory, defeat of the field army, and seizure of all resources for organizing another one. Industrial countries were becoming increasingly dependent upon free communication with other countries and overseas markets. In the special case of the United Kingdom, serious interference with sea communication might bring the war to almost as speedy a conclusion as successful invasion. Naval endurance was an important factor in success and must be looked upon as a vital. In examining some of the main differences affecting the strategical employment of forces by sea and land, he observed that concentration of effort was essential to successful strategy. We had had a recent object-lesson of this in the war in the Far East, and we ought to realize the tremendous advantage enjoyed by Japan in the possession of an expert central executive, working in

the name of the emperor, controlling the amphibious strategy and directing the general plan of operations, so that, be they naval or military, or joint naval and military duties, the greatest assistance could be obtained from each service in bringing about the desired result. In the committee of imperial defence we had an advisory body with expert knowledge to assist in co-ordinating our peace policy, and in war time we should presumably have some expert central executive to direct our fleets and armies to combined action. Having prepared for a combined effort by all the forces at our disposal, both by sea and land, the question arose what we ought to strike at. History taught us that the first strategical objective must be the mobile forces of the enemy. The ideal of the amphibious strategist would be, he said, to have at his disposal a large enough army to invade the enemy's country, defeat the hostile field army, and break down all power of resistance. The ideal was at present unattainable by us. Without aspiring to deal unaided with the field army of a first-class continental power, we must remember that the moral effect produced by the military forces of the empire, that we must "think amphibiously," but we must also "think clearly" and "think imperially." Neither one nor the other would do by itself. Clear thinking ought to put us on the right lines, but unless it was guided by imperial thinking we might go off them, and he was quite sure that the right lines could not be properly maintained unless we also learned to "think amphibiously." The difficulty which he saw in amphibious strategy was to mention a point referred to by Col. Aston, whether the right man would arise when the emergency arose. It was hard to imagine one and the same man directing operations both by sea and by land. It might be possible, certainly, but the conduct of operations by sea and by land was so very different. He fully appreciated co-operation between the two services and he was delighted to see that, at the Staff college and elsewhere, co-operation had been carried on extensively. Naval officers went to the staff college, and military officers went to Portsmouth and other places to see what was being done on board our

hour would arise the man who could direct the whole resources of the empire to secure a successful issue. As an example of wide mental grasp of an amphibious strategical problem, he referred to a recent lecture delivered at the staff college on the question whether the Japanese should have pressed their attacks on Port Arthur as they did. All the "time problems" involved were most complicated, but the conclusion came to was that so far as could be judged, the Japanese were right to try and make certain of the Port Arthur forces first, and then their whole military strength against Kurokami's army. It was the fashion to recommend special methods of thought to different classes in this country. Mr. Haldane advocated "clear thinking" for statesmen; the man in the street was recommended to "think Imperially" by Mr. Chamberlain; and, from the nature of the strategical problems we had to deal with in war, he thought it was desirable that the soldier and the seaman should "think amphibiously." (Cheers.)

Lord Roberts, in opening the discussion, said that he had agreed with the concluding paragraph of the paper, that we must "think amphibiously," but we must also "think clearly" and "think imperially." Neither one nor the other would do by itself. Clear thinking ought to put us on the right lines, but unless it was guided by imperial thinking we might go off them, and he was quite sure that the right lines could not be properly maintained unless we also learned to "think amphibiously." The difficulty which he saw in amphibious strategy was to mention a point referred to by Col. Aston, whether the right man would arise when the emergency arose. It was hard to imagine one and the same man directing operations both by sea and by land. It might be possible, certainly, but the conduct of operations by sea and by land was so very different. He fully appreciated co-operation between the two services and he was delighted to see that, at the Staff college and elsewhere, co-operation had been carried on extensively. Naval officers went to the staff college, and military officers went to Portsmouth and other places to see what was being done on board our

ships. That, to his mind, was a most satisfactory method of co-operation, and it could not help, if carried on in peace time, producing good results in the event of war. He had no doubt that the decision arrived at by the lecturer at the Staff college, referred to by Col. Aston—namely, that the Japanese were right in pressing their attacks on Port Arthur as they did at the particular time, was the right one. It was certainly a most formidable task, but that they were right in undertaking it he had no doubt whatever. (Hear, hear.)

Admiral Sir Cyrius Bridge observed that the change in the economic condition of various countries, allowed by Col. Aston, was a matter which certainly ought to be taken into account when considering imperial or amphibious strategy. It was generally taken for granted that during the great war in the latter part of the 18th century was entirely self-supporting in the matter of food. That was not the case. The figures relating to the indispensable importation of foodstuffs were large, though, of course, they were not on so enormous a scale as at the present time. However, they ran into many thousands of quarters. The continental nations were now, with few exceptions, also dependent upon foreign importations of food. He did not think there was one military nation in Europe, not even Russia, that was not to some extent dependent upon foreign and transoceanic importation for no inconsiderable portion of the food of its people. That was a novel condition of affairs. These changes in conditions did not affect the fundamental principles of war or strategy, because no changes in conditions could affect fundamental principles. At the same time, they were not things to be left out of sight. He was one of those who believed that, if they boiled down naval warfare and strategy until they got its most solid constituent, they would find it was essentially a matter of sea communications. He very much doubted if there was so much difference between the communications of an army and the communications of a fleet as was sometimes supposed. If they could persuade the people that there was a considerable amount of similarity be-

tween the land and sea forces when operating against an enemy, there was much more likelihood of getting the people to consider them. Col. Aston had appealed to Clausewitz and to the dictum of the great Napoleon. It was a remarkable thing, especially in these days, that we so frequently appealed to the opinion and conclusions of foreign military officers upon purely naval or maritime questions, and so rarely appealed to the opinions of our own countrymen. The ideas of Clausewitz were practical, and operations by Nelson and Clausewitz were boy in his bones, and the maxims of Napoleon that the "enemy's masses" were the things to go at was also carried into effect, and frequently embodied in well known sentences, by Nelson, several years before Napoleon gave utterance to it. We should know the maxims and conclusions of Napoleon and other great soldiers and sailors, but there was no reason why we should forget those of our own admirals and generals. (Cheers.)

Brigadier-General Sir H. Rawlinson

remarked that nothing was more noticeable in the Russo-Japanese war

than the sequence with which the naval and military manoeuvres were carried out by Japan. The two services worked in close touch with one another for their mutual benefit. How was this brought about? It was by the institution of what was called the imperial headquarters, which took into consideration the naval as well as the military strategy, and carried through the principles which were initiated by the general staff. They really were a general staff for the navy and the army together. We had in this country the same sort of thing in the imperial defence committee, but that was a consultative and not an executive body. The imperial headquarters in Japan were an executive body, and we might naturally hope that our defence committee would become executive in case of war. We wanted a school in which to train our officers in matters concerning both the naval and military officers at the staff college, and he had also brought the college into touch with the war course college at Portsmouth, and inaugurated a system of education which, it must be hoped, would be of assistance to officers of

both services. (Hear, hear.) But more than that was wanted. If we were to have such a general staff as the Japanese had in their imperial headquarters, and to produce the right man when the hour came, he thought that the enlargement of the defence committee, of some kind of off-shoot of it, was necessary. (Hear.)

Mr. Julian Corbett referred to the constitution of the council under which our wars were fought in Pitt's time as bearing a close resemblance to the committee of defence at the present time, and there seemed no reason why that committee should not be developed into a grand general staff which would exactly suit our feelings and our traditions.

The Hon. John Fortescue referred to the younger Pitt's way of managing naval matters and to the results of some of the expeditions despatched by him. Whether we should ever get an executive council such as Sir Henry Rawlinson asked for was, he thought, extremely doubtful, but, if we got a civilian who did no worse than Hawkesbury, it would not be so bad.

The chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to Col. Aston, said that the paper had been so carefully prepared that there was little in it to criticize. There was no doubt he touched the two services in order to get the most of them. Unless there was more than willingness on the part of the army to help the navy, or of the navy to assist the army, we should not get the best result. There was always a tendency to the army to be more than those of Waterloo, without seeing what an extraordinary difference had taken place in the conditions of warfare, both on land and sea, during the last 100 years. It was long-reaching weapons which had brought this about, and no doubt we should have longer-reaching weapons as time went on. We must be prepared to meet these changes, but he believed that the army and navy, as regarded all matters of war, were very similar. Whatever council of war, such as had been referred to, there might be in the future, he hoped that the admirals and the generals in command would be allowed to act as they thought right. He should very much like, if he had the command of an army on land, to have Admiral Wilson as his coadjutor on the sea. (Cheers.)

Lord Roberts moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and said that he agreed with Sir Cyrius Bridge's remarks as to the lines of communication of the navy and of the army being similar, and he was certain that there was little in it to criticize. There was no doubt he touched the two services in order to get the most of them. Unless there was more than willingness on the part of the army to help the navy, or of the navy to assist the army, we should not get the best result.

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President Roosevelt and the Open Shop

"The triumph of the mob," said President Roosevelt, in his last annual message to congress, "is just as evil a thing as the triumph of the plutocracy, and to have escaped one danger avails nothing whatever if we succumb to the other." In some of the strikes of late years in the United States the violent and dishonest agitator has assumed such an important role that it has become necessary for employers themselves to organize, not for the purpose of opposing trade unions and peaceful legal methods of adjusting disputes between capital and labor, but rather for the protection of life and property, against the violent attacks of a class of lawless men, who, under the guise of labor unionism, have during these years of prosperity absolutely terrorized important industries in nearly all the large American cities. It must be distinctly understood that in America, as in England, there are trade-union organizations capable of conducting negotiations on the high plane indicated in an article in the *Times* Financial Supplement of April 29. In this instance an important industrial treaty was arranged between the engineering trade unions and the Engineering Employers' Federation in which general principles of employment were laid down that would seem to be fair and just to all concerned. Important concessions were made on both sides, which, if lived up to cannot fail to bring about harmonious relations.

There have been similar cases of this kind on the other side of the Atlantic. Take the instance of the United Mine Workers of America, a society with 350,000 members and £800,000 sterling in its various treasures, which, I am told, reached such a point of discipline and self-restraint that it deliberately voted not to strike and agreed to accept a reduction in wages. That has been described as "one of the greatest victories unionism ever won in the United States—a victory over itself—an evidence of far-sighted leadership and excellent discipline." It is not this class of trade unions which has caused lasting disgrace to labor and has brought into existence employers' organizations for the pur-

pose of defending both their capital and their employees against the petty exactions of the maddening regulations, the sympathetic strikes, the boycott, and oftentimes the brutal assaults perpetrated in the name of such bodies. Conditions in some American cities owing to these irresponsible organizations have simply become unbearable, and in no city are these troubles more accentuated than in Chicago. Naturally, in cities where the unions have attained an unreasonable supremacy, the employers' organizations for combating them are most vigorous. In Chicago, for example, may be found the headquarters of a strong and flourishing organization known as the Employers' Association, the avowed purpose of which is to establish the open-shop and to counteract in every possible legal way the evil effects of labor unions.

The fundamental purpose of these national organizations is an educational one. Their object has been stated to be "to mould public opinion, to influence political action, to defeat socialist legislation, to develop public thought." But a conversation held with Mr. Frederick W. Job, the secretary, during a recent visit to Chicago, shows that the association's activities are far more extended than this. In many places, and especially in Chicago, this organization, which has a membership of three or four thousand firms, representing not far short of 50 millions sterling capital and probably 200,000 employees, has been most successful in resisting the unions. The strong point in this association seems to be the fact that it is a federation of smaller organizations, each representing a different business. No individual firm can join the association, but each firm must obtain membership by causing its own trade association to become an affiliated member. Every affiliated association of employers has a delegate on the board of directors of the central body, and these directors select the executive committee which conducts the affairs of the association. The affiliated associations pay dues according to the number of their employees, and the probability of having strikes. The Employers' Association contends for these

principles:—The open shop; no sympathetic strikes; no restriction of output; no limitation of apprentices; the enforcement of the law.

These do not appear to be unreasonable demands. The association asks nothing of union labor that it is not itself willing to accord. It does not oppose men joining labor unions as long as those organizations are reasonable in their demands and obey the letter of the law. Briefly, the object that this association seeks to attain is similar to that already accomplished in Great Britain by the Engineering federation and the engineering trade unions—namely, the adoption of measures to avoid friction and stoppage of work. It aims, in short, at the effective recognition of trade unions and also of non-union labor. The importance of such an organization in a country like the United States may be more fully realized when attention is called to the fact that during the 20 years from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1900, there were strikes affecting 117,599 establishments, while 6,105,694 employees were thrown out of work. During the same time, there were 1,005 lock-outs, involving nearly 10,000 employees and throwing over one million people out of employment. These strikes and lock-outs entailed an estimated loss to employees of £61,400,000 and to employers of £28,000,000, a total of £90,000,000. This money statement gives no idea of the loss suffered by the public at large, nor of the indirect losses nor does it take into account the misery and suffering of those dependent upon the wage-earners whose pay was stopped.

President Roosevelt has repeatedly expressed himself as strongly in favor of the open shop, and this is the first and most important demand of the Employers' Association. It is argued, and with much plausibility, that there are thousands of men who join the labor unions in America, not because they want to, but because they are forced into them. If once these men understand that there will be no discrimination in favor of a union man, or against a non-union man, the battle will be half won. In Chicago, I was informed that the non-union man has

been protected by the association in his desire to work wherever he pleases. If this statement is substantially correct, credit is due to the organization. The sympathetic strike has been nearly abolished, and the effectiveness of the lock-out as a means of breaking a strike has been proved. There has been less violence since the Employers' Association took matters in hand four or five years ago, more frequent resort to law, and a steady increase in wages. The principal cause of dispute between capital and labor in the United States is not wages, but the open shop, so that when the contented interests are agreed on this point, the maintenance of industrial peace is more certain.

A report lately issued, which covers the period from November 1, 1905, to November 1, 1906, shows an unusually healthy growth in the influence of the association and a large increase in its membership, which now numbers between three and four thousand—an increase of more than 25 per cent, over the figures of the previous year. The most important part of the work claimed to have been done has been by the legal department and the free employment bureau. Since the establishment of the latter, 15 months earlier, 10,507 employees have applied for work, 5,211 of whom succeeded in obtaining employment. The increase in the number of former members of unions applying has been marked. The busyness of the association has grown so much that it has been necessary largely to increase its office accommodation, and the staff has been doubled. The legal department considered and handled during the year 2,007 cases, both civil and criminal. A large proportion of these cases were criminal ones, growing out of the recent teamsters' strike in that city. The total number of convictions arising out of that strike were 803, of which 725 were cases of violence against members of the association. No effort has been made to obtain severe punishments, the general principle followed being that it is the certainty rather than the severity of the punishment that deters crime. Many prosecutions were instituted against union men, although the evidence was weak, simply for the

moral effect of the prosecution. The attorney for the association claims that because of these prosecutions union men have far more respect for the law than they did in previous years.

One of the principal firms in Chicago decided, during the recent teamsters' strike, to publish broadcast a leaflet giving their side of the case. They took the view that big strikes are practically settled by the public, who act as a jury. If the opinion of the majority of the inhabitants of a city is in sympathy with the strikers they win; if not, the employers win. Their pamphlet is written in the form of a dialogue, and commences with an imaginary case. It supposes a farmer having 20 men in his harvest field. A man drives up to the fence in a buggy and calls the men over to him. Without a word the men jump the fence and go away with the driver, not even knowing why. The farmer calls after them asking them what is wrong, and suggests that they should talk it over, or leave whatever their grievance may be to arbitration. The employer plays the spoiling of his year's crop, and is rejoiced when other good laborers appear and offer to save the crop, saying they want the work the other men have abandoned. The farmer naturally hires all the help he needs not stopping to consider what the deserters thought of the matter.

This is the firm claimed to be an analogous case to their own. In December, 19, of their own garment cutters went out on a general strike at the call of their union, in connection with all the other cutters in Chicago. The firm had a contract with the union agreeing that the men should not go on strike without notification or offering to submit their grievance to arbitration. Four months later, representatives of the Teamsters' union threatened to call out all their teamsters in retaliation unless the deserters were reinstated.

This the firm naturally refused to do, saying they were satisfied with the men they had. In consequence of this decision the 40 teamsters employed by the firm were ordered out by their union.

As soon as the other firms heard of it they placed their teamsters at the firm's disposition, with the result that

all the teamsters in Chicago were ordered out. The pamphlet concluded by saying: "No strike founded on the refusal to arbitrate in violation of the fundamental laws of civilization can succeed."

The success of the Employers' Association of Chicago suggests that an account of its origin should be given. It was about five years ago that a meeting of 11 representatives of the largest firms in that city was held to consider what steps should be taken to consider the arrogant and often unduly exacting terms of the various unions and labor organizations. The state of affairs had become intolerable and the chief business houses felt that they were, in a measure, at the mercy of a few men of no particular calibre, and often without the slightest knowledge of the disputes in question, who ordered strikes and lock-outs at their own wish. Each of the representatives at the meeting pledged their firms to back up any one of them which might be attacked by labor. It was not long afterwards that the teamsters working for "The Fair," a large wholesale and retail dry goods store, having a grievance against the firm struck. The firm immediately appealed to the president of the new association, who was by a strange chance the managing director of a firm that was their greatest rival in business. A meeting was at once called, and it was decided to instruct the teamsters of the other firms to deliver the goods of "The Fair." This action considerably astonished the labor unions, and at the same time financially affected them, for they trusted to the subscriptions of the working teamsters to bring "The Fair" to its knees. The other teamsters, as was expected, refused to obey, and a general teamsters' strike followed, which, however, lasted only a few days. The leaders of the strike asked for a conference, which was granted and satisfactory terms were agreed to.

The result of the conference led to a suggestion that a permanent arbitration board should be appointed to settle all matters of dispute between teamster and employer. It was decided that the employers should appoint seven representatives and labor likewise seven, and that between them

they should elect a 15th member, but it was finally arranged that the 14 would be sufficient. This board had a most successful existence for about 18 months, many strikes being prevented and many difficulties being smoothed over. It became recognized as a general arbitration board, and practically all disputes between capital and labor were referred to it. The decisions reached were considered final and were obeyed by both sides. A time came when a most important issue arose between capital and labor, and the result was that a decision was reached by the board which met with general hostility from the labor organizations, it being claimed by them that their representatives had been deluded. This finished the work of the arbitration board, and there have been no meetings from that time to the present. A recrudescence of strikes and labor trouble was the result, and the war between capital and labor has since been waged to the detriment of both.

Besides the Chicago association, there are a number of other organizations scattered over the United States in different cities having similar aims and objects, and in October, 1902, a central body was established called "The Citizens' Industrial Association of America." It has upon its membership roll many of the local employers' associations, citizens' alliances, trade organizations, and national bodies of employers. It was formed with the aim of making it the central organization to carry on general propaganda work and to direct the concerted action of an association when such concerted action became advisable. The principal work it has accomplished has been that of arousing the general public to an understanding and appreciation of the true principles involved in industrial strife. It is claimed by the organizers that largely through its activity, a great change has been wrought in public sentiment and that thus indirectly it has been the means of bringing industrial peace much nearer than it has been for many years past. The association appeals for the co-operation of every citizen who believes in industrial freedom.—London Times' American correspondent.

Notes of the Foreign Navies

Great Britain.

The world's record for coaling ship was broken by the battleship Queen at Malta recently when she took aboard 530 tons in one hour and five minutes, or at the rate of 490 tons an hour. According to the Navy, the record had previously been held by the battleship Impavida, which in April took on 1,050 tons, at an average of 394 tons an hour.

The Dreadnaught is said to have fallen off a knot and a half since her official trials. The cause is not definitely known, but an effort will be made to restore the lost speed by fitting her with new propeller blades of different pitch.

The firing of live torpedoes at a rock as the target has now become a quarterly practice.

France.

French naval estimates for 1908 show a slight increase over those for 1907, the former being 322,000,000 francs, a gain of 20,000,000 francs. The chief increase is 110,000,000 francs for new construction.

This includes provision for six battleships of 18,000 tons, each of which will be built at Danzig. The Weser company at Bremen would lay down a couple of battleships and two cruisers simultaneously and completed them within 24 to 30 months. All these resources are in addition to the building facilities of the imperial docks. There seems, therefore, to be no doubt that the Germans have or will presently have the means of building ships at a rapid rate.

Germany.

Motor boats are being used more exclusively in the German navy as tenders to the warships and torpedo boats. Their speed is 29 knots.

It has been announced by the director of naval construction of the German navy that in future it will be the policy of the navy to make extended use of steam turbines for the propulsion of ships.

The new German torpedo boat S 138, whose engines develop 10,000 horsepower, has a speed of 30 knots, and it is to be equipped with new screws, and it is then anticipated that a speed of at least 31 knots will be attained.

The explosion due to gasoline fumes which occurred on the British submarine C. 8, June 13, is the fifth accident to British submarines since February, 1905. Four of these accidents are explosions. The fifth was the running down of a submerged submarine by another vessel. In the explosion last month the boat was not damaged, though four lives were lost.

The admiralty has issued urgent instructions that the ventilation arrangements of the magazines of all warships are to be constructed so as to insure the maintenance at all times of a temperature not exceeding 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Carbureted hot gas under pressure will be used for this purpose.

Japan.

The new 21,000-ton Japanese battleships, according to Le Moniteur de la Flotte, will have a main battery of twelve 12-inch guns and a torpedo defense battery of ten 6-inch. Le Moniteur deposes the cost of such large ships, citing in this connection the plans presented lately by the engineering director of Vickers and Maxim for a 16,000-ton battleship mounting ten 12-inch guns and propelled by producer gas engines.

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Deputy Arlette, in an important report on the Italian navy, urges the immediate construction of four battleships, one armoured cruiser, 20 destroyers and 50 submarines and submersibles. During 1907 the following vessels will enter service: Four battleships, one armoured cruiser, fourteen destroyers and nine submarines.

The minister of marine has made new regulations concerning the use of black powder in the navy in order to avoid disasters like that of the Jena. The new rules are as follows:

1. Black powder for projectiles and blank fire will no longer be supplied to the ships, except for specific exercises and on condition that satisfactory arrangements are made for their safe storing.

2. Altnitrites of black powder which is absolutely indispensable to keep on board ships until they can be replaced by other munitions are cut down to a minimum. These are saluting and signal charges for the firing of torpedoes.

3. Cartridges of smokeless powder will replace the black powder charges

which will increase its productive capacity from 50 to 75 per cent.

At the same port Messrs. Blomh & Voss say they can lay down two large vessels every year, and deliver them within 30 months if they were guaranteed a succession of work while Herr Schleicher says he can easily lay down four battleships of 18,000 tons each and fit out two or three more at his yard at Danzig. The Weser company at Bremen would lay down a couple of battleships and two cruisers simultaneously and completed them within 24 to 30 months. All these resources are in addition to the building facilities of the imperial docks. There seems, therefore, to be no doubt that the Germans have or will presently have the means of building ships at a rapid rate.

Austria-Hungary.

Austria-Hungary follows the example of other powers in adopting the Dreadnaught type of battleship for new construction. The work which had been started on the four new 14,000-ton battleships has been suspended and ships of 18,000 tons will be begun at once.

The Whitehead company, following up experiments conducted in English waters with a device designed by Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., for heating the compressed air which operates the engines of the torpedo, is now building a new type of torpedo. The experiments in England last December and other trials recently held at Flunne show that warming of the compressed air chamber of the torpedo gave the torpedo at 2,000 yards a speed of 35½ knots, while the same type of torpedo with its air supply cold made only 25½ knots. It is probable that the new torpedo, built with special reference to this new possibility, will give even better results than the older model with which the experiments have been made.

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It is prescribed that stores of black powder be kept in a special compartment which shall in no case be in contact with a compartment containing smokeless powder or projectiles; and the greater care is to be taken to prevent deterioration and limit the danger from possible fire.

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Spain.

No programme of battleship construction is included in the naval budget as approved. The budget has been raised from 36,000,000 pesetas to 50,000,000,000, the scheme being to spread an outlay of \$40,000,000 over eight years. The work planned is a general reorganization of the docks, dry docks, and both the land and mobile defences. The improvements in the docks will prepare them for later building of new ships.

Brazil.

Contracts for building three 19,000-ton battleships have been given to the English firm of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. These ships are to have a speed of 21 knots. It is reported, and their armament will consist of a main battery of ten 12-inch guns arranged in five turrets on the centre line, after the arrangement adopted in the American Delaware; all then can therefore be fired in broadside.

China.

According to the North China Daily News the Chinese minister of war has blocked out bases for the new navy that China is disposed to create. It has been decided to form a naval fund with an annual sum of 12,000,000 taels for the reorganization of the navy. The new ships to be mainly small but swift protected cruisers of the type found in the German navy; there will be also a large number of torpedo boats, destroyers and submarines.

The Return Courteous

At a dinner in Philadelphia, Archibishop Ryan and Rabbi Joseph Kraut were seated side by side. In front of them was one of those celebrated Virginia hams which make the mouths of the world water.

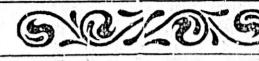
Turning to his neighbor, the Archibishop inquired graciously:

"My dear Rabbi, when may I help you to some of this delicious ham?"

With ever-ready wit the Rabbi smilingly replied: "At your wedding, Your Grace."—Philadelphia Post.

A Split Report on Enquiry

A critical review of the reports of the experts employed by the National Civic Federation Municipal Ownership



AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR



THE LAND OF BY-AND-BYE.

N. de Bertrand Lurkin.
God knows a land a million miles away.
A land of lovely plenty, where the May Blooms ever fair and sweet, and lily flowers.
Sleep soft on golden lakes, the summer hours.
Begin and never end. For thee I sigh God's land, the lovely land of By-and-bye.

God knows a land a million miles away,
Where love is always young and where today Has no tomorrow. Where the cloudless skies Smile down on happy lips and peaceful eye.
And hearts that ache not. Ah! for thee I sigh God's land, the lovely land of By-and-bye.

St. John gives us a description in Revelations of the heaven of his dreams, and it was not at all hard for us to understand his conception when we were learning our Bible lessons at Sunday school. To us no vision could be more beautiful than the one of golden streets and pearly gates and shining river of pure water. Then the angels themselves were very real to us, a great deal like the fairies, only bigger and lovelier, and we could imagine no happier existence than that of a being with broad soft wings to carry him everywhere, the same sort of wonderful being as that which watched over us by day, leading our little feet away from danger and standing before us, sad-faced and wistful, when our lips had uttered an angry word or our little hands had done mischief; and keeping watch over us by night, the mysterious long dark nights of our childhood. Of course it was easy to believe any story in those days told us by the "grownups," for all the world was such a beautiful mystery anyway. Just as we were sure the angels were about us, just as certain were we that the elves and gnomes and fairies were in the woods, the caves and the flowers. We never saw any angels but sometimes we heard the rustling of their wings; and we were never quick enough to catch a glimpse of the fairies, but we have seen the flies shaking after their hurried flight and the fern-fronds trembling, showing that they had just passed by. We said our prayers to God, never doubting that He was bending from Heaven to hear us, and we loved Santa Claus because his benevolent reality was evidenced by the good things at Christmas time. In our very secret hearts we believed Santa Claus and God to be the same person anyway.

But as we gained in years we lost in credulity. Perhaps the rainbow is just as beautiful to us now that we know there is no golden cup at the end, and the flowers as fair since reason has proved to us that they are not the abiding-place of the fairies, and maybe Christmas is just as wonderful and glorious a time to us even if we can't, lying awake, hear the tinkle of the bells on the reindeer sleigh. Of course we still say our prayers and we are sure that God helps us through them; this is all that most of us retain of our childhood's beliefs. We have grown very wise and we have learned to separate truth from fiction. We smile at our old idea of heaven; we think the brief three or four score years and ten is for us the beginning and end of everything, and we smile at the thought of Santa Claus and God being one; just as if the unselfish spirit of Christmas-time, like all other blessed and precious things, were not God-given and God-begotten, and just as if a personality could possibly end because the heart suddenly ceases to beat and the eyes are closed in the long sleep.

A great many of us are too happy to think about heaven at all; and, if we were questioned, we would perhaps say that we get all our heaven here upon earth; we cannot understand a state of things any more perfect and lovely as for us we are concerned. Of course, we are aware that there is a great deal of suffering in the world but it hasn't come close enough to us to effect us; we say, indifferently enough, that it is all brought about through the fault of the persons concerned, and anyway we believe that there are compensations for the very greatest sorrows. It is very, very easy to say these things and believe these things before we have known what real trouble is, but when grief comes to us the aspect of everything changes. We realize that, after all, suffering can come through no one's fault but simply consequent upon natural events, and we realize, too, that there are sorrows for which nothing in life can ever compensate us; then we begin to wonder about the worth of things, the justice of things, if we limit ourselves to the three or four score years and ten that make up the total of our days; then perhaps, if not till then, we begin to think of heaven, the heaven of our childhood and try to reconcile it with our modernized ideas. Indeed Plutarch says that it is known that she was not exceptionally beautiful in feature or as he puts it, not beautiful above all other women. Her figure was exquisite in its grace and proportions. But it was in neither of these qualities that her strength lay. She was fascinating to a marvelous degree; as the historian just quoted says, it was impossible for a man to resist the charm of her presence. She could be merry or sad, frivolous or wise, as best suited the mood of the person over whom she desired to gain ascendancy, and with her wonderful enchantment she combined a dignified

unmarred just as it came from the reserve, which compelled those, whom she sought to control, to strive earnestly for the slightest consideration at her hands. Her treatment of Antony illustrates this. This brilliant Roman was not a man accustomed to sue for favors. He had unbounded wealth at his command; his power was practically limitless so far as might be necessary to carry out his wishes within the Roman Empire; he was a magnificent specimen of mankind; his conquests of arms and of personal influence seemed to be universal. To the most eminent men and the most beautiful women in Rome his word was law. Yet when he sought to have Cleopatra come before him in order that he might reprove her for giving assistance to his enemies, she calmly ignored him, backed as he was by an army against which she could not hope to contend successfully, and sent word to him by his messengers that, if he wished to see her, he must come where she was. Antony's pride was touched, and he refused to go, whereupon Cleopatra treated him with lofty indifference, but at the same time prepared to win him in her own way. Her plans for that purpose are fully described by Plutarch, from whose account the following summary is taken: She received several letters both from Antony and from his friends, to summon her, but she took no account of these orders; and at last, as if in mocking of them, she came sailing up the river Cydnus in a barge with a gilded stern and outspread sails of purple, while ears of silver beat time to the music of flutes and fifes and harps. She herself lay all along under a canopy of cloth of gold, dressed as Venus in a picture, and beautiful young boys, like painted Cupids, stood on each side to fan her. Her maids were dressed like Sea Nymphs and Graces, some steering at the rudder, some working at the ropes. The perfumes diffused themselves from the vessel to the shore, which was covered with multitudes, part following up the river on either bank, part running out of the city to see the sight. The market place was quite empty and Antony was left alone sitting on the tribunal while the word went through all the multitude that Venus was come to feast with Bacchus for the common good of Asia." When Antony waited upon her to sup with her according to her desire, "on a sudden there was let down altogether a great number of branches, with lights in them, so ingeniously disposed that the whole thing was a spectacle that has seldom been equalled for beauty."

It is difficult to say what part this remarkable woman might not have played in history, if she had been guided more by her intellect and less by her passions. She lost her life and Egypt lost its independence for her love of Antony. She actively espoused his cause against Octavianus notwithstanding his protests. It is true that later she sought to move the conqueror by all the arts and graces at her command, but the same triumphs did not attend her efforts as were hers, when she felt able to hold herself aloof, and scorned the role of a suppliant. In many respects she was one of the most remarkable women in history. She was the very flower and consummation of Egyptian civilization. As has been suggested above, we may not with justice regard her conduct through Twentieth Century glasses. Her extraordinary career in one sense exhibits the source of Roman power. It was in the greatness of its men, and their wonderful superiority over the frailties of human nature. Of all the great leaders, with whom she came in contact, only Antony actually succumbed to her influence. To the great Julius she was only a top; Octavianus could not be swayed by her from his stern purpose. And what was that purpose? It was to avenge the wrong done to his sister by Antony, who had forsaken her for the beautiful daughter of the Nile. The finale is like the closing scene of a great drama, and as this it has been recognized by many writers, but the loftiest efforts of literary genius and dramatic skill must ever fail to produce anything which can compare with the reality. The death scene, when Cleopatra dies from the serpent's bite, may be appalling in its intensity, but how shall we hope to depict the death of Egypt's glory?

CLEOPATRA

We have seen that the last stand for independence made by Syria against the power of Rome was at the instance of Zenobia, and that in Britain Boadicea led the final struggle against these world-conquerors. When we turn to Egypt and regard its downfall as a nation, we find a woman the principal factor in the closing scenes of that tragedy, although her part can scarcely be called an honorable one, by any stretch of the imagination. Cleopatra was born in 68 B. C. Her father was Ptolemy, one of the sixteen kings of that name who reigned over the Nile valley from 367 B. C. until the death of this queen. He left the kingdom to her and her brother, on the condition that they should marry each other, and when he died in 51 B. C. Cleopatra was seventeen years of age and her brother twelve. They married nominally, but her brother was ambitious to be sole ruler of Egypt, and when Cleopatra was twenty, he drove her into exile. She raised an army and sought to regain the throne, but met with little success until Julius Caesar, returning from conquests in Asia, saw her, and becoming enamored of her, lent her assistance. For a time it seemed doubtful if even the greatest of Roman generals would be able to make headway against Ptolemy, but success at length crowned his efforts. Ptolemy was slain in battle and Cleopatra became the recognized queen of Egypt. She spent a short time in putting the affairs of the country in order, and after marrying her younger brother, whom she placed upon the throne jointly with herself, she went to Rome with Caesar, under whose protection she lived until his assassination. She then returned to Egypt, and having disposed of her brother by poison, placed her son, Caesariion, on the throne. She encountered Antony under circumstances, which will be here later related, when she was thirty years of age, and they lived together three years, during which time twin sons were born to her. Antony then went back to Rome, where he married Octavia, sister of Octavianus, but six years later he set out on the conquest of Syria. Cleopatra aided him with men and supplies, and he returned to his personal allegiance to her, dividing his wife. This led Octavianus to declare war against Cleopatra, which terminated in the sea fight at Actium, after which Cleopatra, having vainly asked mercy from the conqueror, committed suicide under the false impression that Antony was dead. Whether she allowed herself to be stung by an asp, or chose some other method of dying, is uncertain. After her death Egypt became a Roman province, and by the death of her son the famous family of Ptolemy became extinct. Cleopatra was in her thirty-ninth or possibly fortieth year when she died.

Apart from her extraordinary beauty of morals, in which respect she must not be judged by modern standards, Cleopatra was a wonderful woman. Her talents were brilliant, and her learning profound. It was said of her that she was able to converse with all ambassadors to the court of the Ptolemys in their own language, and Plutarch says that it is known that she spoke at least seven tongues fluently. She was versed in all the scholarship of her times, possessed a genius for administration and was a skilful commander of troops. No portraits of her have been preserved, but there is a coin upon which her profile is shown. It is not especially beautiful, according modern ideas. Indeed Plutarch says that she was not exceptionally beautiful in feature or as he puts it, not beautiful above all other women. Her figure was exquisite in its grace and proportions. But it was in neither of these qualities that her strength lay. She was fascinating to a marvelous degree; as the historian just quoted says, it was impossible for a man to resist the charm of her presence. She could be merry or sad, frivolous or wise, as best suited the mood of the person over whom she desired to gain ascendancy, and with her wonderful enchantment she combined a dignified

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the stormy waters of the North Atlantic." The history of the early days is full of romance. Francis Parkman has seized upon this aspect of the case better than any other writer, and in his several volumes has combined historical facts with dramatic treatment in a style unrivaled, perhaps, by any other historian. But Parkman's works are large and more expensive than is desirable in a popular work. Moreover, not many people have time enough to read them through. They do not deal with the development of English Canada and nor do they come within the years of the British occupation of Acadia and Quebec. Of the heroic struggles and sacrifices of the United Empire Loyalists he has nothing to say. Miss Lawson, in her school history, has produced a book which is not only useful for school children, but is a valuable and handy book of reference for every one, and it really ought to have a place in every Canadian household.

From Miss Lawson's account of the Loyalist movement we quote a few extracts, which are interesting reading in these days when we all are talking empire. "In the years 1783 and 1784 about 30,000 Loyalists came to Canada. Of these about 20,000 settled in the old province of Acadia, along the St. John river, on the Atlantic coast, or in the Annapolis valley. Some went to Cape Breton, and a number to the Island of St. John (Prince Edward's Island). 10,000 more found their homes in various parts of the old military road beside Lake Champlain to the shores of Lake Ontario, or the banks of the St. Lawrence. A few remained on the border of Canada, near New England, in what are now called the Eastern Townships. In Ontario, the Loyalists had at first to endure great hardships. To each family were given by the government, in addition to 200 acres of land, a cow and a plough, and to each man an axe and other tools. Provisions were supplied for three years. By that time it was thought that there would be sufficient land cleared to grow enough to keep the farmers and their families. What must have been the dismay of the poor settlers to find that the crop of the third year, 1787, had utterly failed. Beechnuts and butternuts were gathered and carefully hoarded to eke out the scanty supply of food. Ground nuts, "lamb's-quarters" and all edible roots were utilized. The woods were scoured in the search for game, which fortunately was plentiful enough to keep the settlers from starving. During the "hungry year" many old and weak people and little children died." Few people, who travel through Ontario in well-appointed railway trains imagine that amid such difficulties and hardships as these the foundations of English-speaking Canada were laid. The above is not the only passage of deep interest which might be quoted from Miss Lawson's book, but it will serve to indicate the graphic way in which she tells the story of days of adversity and prosperity.

"A History and Geography of British Columbia," for use in public schools, is a work in which Miss Lawson and Rosalind Watson Young, M. A. (Mrs. Young is wife of Dr. Young, provincial secretary) have collaborated. Miss Lawson deals with the historical part of the work, and Mrs. Young with the geography. It is well illustrated. Like Miss Lawson's history, it is a book which is useful to those who are out of school, for it gives in concise form information which we all feel the needs of, and have not time to hunt up for ourselves. Mrs. Young accepts the estimate of 400,000 square miles as approximately correct for the province, and she tells us that a British Columbia has a thousand times more room to move round in than an Englishman. Here is her comprehensive description of the province: "A parallelogram twice as long as it is wide and trending from northwest to southeast. She seems to possess the by no means common faculty of being able to take a bird's eye view of the country, which she is able to describe as a whole, and not as consisting of a number of isolated localities. It is somewhat interesting to recall that, as Mrs. Young is the first writer on the geography of this province to take it all in apparently at a glance, so another woman, Mrs. Somerville, was the first to be able to take a bird's eye view of the world, and make physical geography a possible study.

"The Thompson Country," by Mark S. Wade, M. D., is modestly described on the title page as "notes on the history of Southern British Columbia, and particularly of the City of Kamloops, formerly Fort Thompson." It is an admirable book of 136 pages, and if printed in the ordinary type used in books would make over 200 pages. It is well illustrated. The author begins by telling us of the Indian tribes, and then passes on to deal with the "Coming of the White Man." Some readers may ask why the book should be called "The Thompson Country," and why the name is applied to the river, down which the Canadian Pacific comes to the Fraser valley. David Thompson was a Welshman, and a servant of the Northwest Company. As early as

1800 he had penetrated the Rocky mountains from the east, and in 1811 he reached the Columbia river. He set out down that stream determined to take possession of it, but when he reached the sea found that Mr. Astor had arrived in advance of him and had erected at a fort at what is now Astoria. If he had been a little sooner the whole history of the Northwest coast would have been changed. It was in recognition of his pioneer work that southern British Columbia became known as "The Thompson Country," the more northern portion being known as New Caledonia. There is much useful and valuable information in this book and it deserves to be widely read.

THE STORY TELLER

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walk to the railway station. After he had left the house his daughter came into the hall and saw his bag still there, and said to his mother, "Oh! mother, father has gone off and left his bag behind. I will run after him with it." Which she did, and when she arrived at the station she found the canion walking about with the coat scuttle, which he had taken up in place of his bag.—Brantford Examiner.

Been There Before.

The friend (to erratic motorist who has lost his way)—We'd better go straight on, I think. We must have been up that road before. Erratic Motorist—What makes you think that?

The Friend—Those men up there. They look as if they're burying something.—Sketch.

Method.

"He occasionally says things that are wonderfully apropos," said one statesman.

"Yes," answered the other; "he's like our parrot at home. It doesn't know much, but what it does know it keeps repeating until some circumstance arises that makes the remark seem marvelously apt."—Washington Star.

Couldn't.

"Tell me the old, old story," she said.

"I can't," he replied. "I have made a vow never to repeat a mother-in-law joke."—Chicago Record-Herald.

At.

Miss Slimm—He said I had a "first-class figure," didn't he?

Miss Knox—Not exactly. He said your figure looked like a L.—Philadelphia Picture Press.

Time Doesn't Work Many Changes.

In 1888—No, fellers, I can't go fishing with you today. Ma won't let me.

In 1907—Say, fellows, I'd like ever so much to join you on your fishing excursion tomorrow, but my wife won't stand for it.—Detroit Free Press.

No.

"He's a good talker."

"The deuce he is! Why, I didn't know he could talk at all."

"Well, you were never with him when his wife wasn't along."

The Best Cash Register.

"But, sir," insisted the persistent agent, "I want to sell you the most wonderful cash register that was ever put on the market. It will keep account of what you take in, what you pay out, what you spend, how you spend it, and—"

"My dear man," interrupted Mr. Meeker, with a wan smile, "I already have a cash register that does all that."

"Indeed! And may I ask the name?"

"Yes; my wife."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Defined.

Knicker—What is the psychological moment?

Boeker—The one the other fellow always seizes.—New York Sun.

Lines.

Oh, rose leaves, falling, floating,

So impatient to be free,

Have ye no sight at leaving?

Your guardian mother-tree?

Why all so quiet? Listen,

When the windless breezes woo?

For sad-hued twilight cometh,

And their love is gone from you!

Flitting Time.

We are rushing about at our house, as busy as can be,

And some of us head for the mountains,

And some of us head for the sea;

We have lit the big Saratogas for Molly and Amy and Lou,

They're stuffed to the brim with creations—

Want to cut down expenses, but mother, dear mother, said nay,

For the call of the summer is on us—

we must fit, fit, fit!

They breathe but for the morning,

And upon her wings they fly;

Sweet are those balmy kisses,

But lessings—yea, yea,

Oh stay! For happy do weers,

Have yet life in a part,

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

The Human Voice

Now we all know a natural voice is a thing of great beauty, and as we also know, something of a rarity; that it is so is sufficiently proved by the fact that it has a marked value of no mean consideration. The human voice is magnetic in its influence, positive and negative, attracting here, repelling there. Have you not often found yourself judging a man's character by his voice; trusting this man, distrusting that, according to the mellowness or harshness of his speech. Do we not all know how a voice possessing depth or sweetness will command the attention of a whole room as soon as it is heard in conversation; and how one's sympathies go out to the owner of a charming speaking voice. Of course, a beautiful voice is no mere a direct guide to character than a beautiful face, but nevertheless beauty taken from whatever point of view goes quickly to the heart and wins attention for its possessor. The voice is probably the one human endowment which is capable of being rendered attractive by cultivation. Surely, therefore, it is everyone's duty to try the effect of this cultivation. One could probably count on their fingers the friends who have voices to which it is a real pleasure to listen. They are, as a rule, few and far between. Take for example, the "Cockney" accent, which spreads in circles where one would least expect to find it. If the London accent spreads north, and the Yorkshire accent spreads south, what would happen when they met, especially if those sounds peculiar to America and Australia were also to be introduced. Have you not listened to a preacher or public speaker who, provided with but indifferent material for his discourse has positively and absolutely "got on your nerves"—by the rasp of his unmelodic notes? Have you not also time after time, that feeling of utter weariness which comes over one, in listening to a strident voice wandering on and on in endless conversation? Had he possessed a more musical or sympathetic quality in his voice you might have imagined that his speech or sermon had a value which it did not actually possess. A man may utter simple pleasantries or foolish sententious best in a pleasing voice, and charm, yes, actually charm his listeners, but even though he have the wisdom of Solomon and lack this quality of a charming, or at any rate pleasing, voice, he runs the risk of being dubbed a bore. It is within the scope of every one's power to train the voice in a favorable direction. Three qualities are necessary—taste, observation and careful perseverance to discriminate between what is attractive and what is unattractive in the qualities of a voice; observation to notice this in others; and careful perseverance to leave out the ugly qualities in your own speech. Naturally the process may be a slow one, but still it can be done. Slow studied exercise is far better than the dash and rattle to which bad talkers are so often prone. What ever our ideas of the accents of various countries may be, it is an indisputable fact that accent is one of the factors that must be taken into consideration in one desires to cultivate an attractive voice. Acting, we know, a thing apart from the voice, but taking it all in all an actor is either born with a good voice or has had it trained to such an extent as to be absolutely under his control. So much that is ugly in speech is often due to the rate at which some people talk. The general effect of this is to produce weariness among the listeners. Another annoying form of speech is over-emphasis, and in this direction women are as a rule the chief offenders. A cordial welcome is refreshing and the spirit of enthusiasm is infectious, but don't overdo your welcome. Parents should take their children in hand at an early age. A child who speaks badly is an abomination, and certainly not a credit to its parents. This is an age of culture, then above all things, "Let us cultivate our voices."

Home News Brevities

Henley this year has been the dullest on record, the weather, of course, being the cause. Henley week is an outing to which thousands look forward each year, and, wet though it was, river enthusiasts tried to keep up their spirits during the racing. But alas! even they had to give in during the intervals between the races, when all they saw were long lines of wet chairs at the Phyllis Court club, and on all the other lawns (which were absolutely soaking) crest-fallen faces, escaping from the floods and trying to get somewhere indoors, where fires were immensely popular and in great demand.

The Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife, with their children, accompanied by Sir Henry Knollys, left London for Southampton early this month, to join the yacht Catania for a cruise, which, it is hoped, may benefit the Princess Royal, who has never completely recovered from the effects of her long and serious illness last year. They will probably pay a visit to the King and Queen of Norway.

The King has honored Caruso, the famous singer, by conferring on him the Victorian Order of the Fourth Class. The King has thus favored him as a token of His Majesty's appreciation of the famous tenor's skill as an operatic artiste. Caruso is now said to be under contract with Mr. Conradi, the American impresario, for four years, at an annual salary of £40,000. Caruso first started his career as a singer by singing at a church for a salary of ten cents a day.

Sir William Treloar, lord mayor of London speaking at a prize distribution the other day, said that a young man who married a girl who could darn socks properly was more likely to be happy and successful in life than one who was united to a girl who played and sang divinely.

Rudyard Kipling's novel "Kim" has been translated into Chinese.

The King has given a sitting at Buckingham Palace to Mr. Tennyson Cole, who is engaged in painting two life-size portraits of His Majesty.

Prince Edward of Wales, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, who is now a full-fledged naval cadet, spent his thirteenth birthday afloat, and there was comparatively little save love messages from Frogmore and Windsor to mark the day for him.

The young prince has just been through his first week of actual sea life on board the cruiser Eclipse. He is said to be a remarkably painstaking boy, not absolutely brilliant, but sufficiently quick and clever, and animated by considerable enthusiasm for his work. The first natural feeling of homesickness has long since worn off and he appears to be thoroughly happy at Osborne.

Opinion at Osborne is that Prince Edward is one of the "best of fellows," not as a prince, but as a healthy boy, full of fun and animal spirits. It is said that Prince Edward is a promising gunner and a particularly good hand at boxing. Anyway he "puts on no side," and is undoubtedly one of the most popular boys at Osborne.

The wonders of the new Cunarder, "The Lusitania," consists chiefly, if one examines them more closely, in making a boat as unlike a boat as possible. It is extraordinary how the demons and malign influence of seasickness succumb before the influence of the imagination. When a cabin looks like a room and the weary traveler sleeps in a brass bedstead instead of in a bunk, when we have windows in our cabins instead of the very ordinary portholes—in fact, when we have every comfort and luxury, which surpass those even which are provided by any first-class hotel—seasickness becomes a remote memory. "This is indeed an age of luxury!"

"Sacco," who has been fasting at the Earl's Court exhibition, London, for twenty-four days, has had to relinquish his fast, owing to his doctor's orders, as he has been suffering from insomnia.

The total number of immigrants arriving in Canada this year up to the present time is nearly 200,000. This is an increase of about 40 per cent over the same period last year. British immigration has increased over fifty per cent.

The Study of Children

It seems a sad thing to say, but often children are no better understood by their parents, than if they were natives of another planet. Every child differs from every other child as one star differs from another, and until this is understood, and training is given to suit each particular case, a child's life may be stunted or killed by misapplied force. I have often heard parents say, "Oh, I cannot do that with my child, as he is not an ordinary child." Therefore surely it is a parent's duty to study particularly such a child, and a mother's intuition is a great help to understand him, but intuition is not enough unless supplemented by thought and careful observation. How he needs free rein here, curbing there, encouragement in perhaps one particular line, and reproof when it is needed. Again, it is a parent's duty to notice early in a child's life tendencies in any specific direction, be it art, music, or anything likely to be a service in the child's future career.

But care must be taken by parents that the child must be quite unconscious that he is being watched, and not to let him imagine that he is being observed carefully, like an insect under a microscope. Every mother should try to be as much as possible the constant companion of her children, to feel that they can come to their mother with their joys and with their sorrows, and let them feel that "Mother always understands." What is sadder than to see a neglected child without physical, mental, or moral training? And, believe me, there are many such children, not only among the poorer classes, but among the higher classes, who have no excuse for the neglect of their children. Numbers of so-called "dull" and backward children are such only through shyness and timidity, and because they are prematurely forced into conventional studies at school. When a child is sent to school surely it is every parent's duty to look through their children's lessons, and to see that their studies are suitable to their age, and health. It is well known that a nervous, overwrought child, either at home or at school, becomes weak-willed and hysterical by any great mental excitement or strain, such as is caused by high pressure examinations. Of course, to hear out my argument at the beginning of this article, children, I again repeat, are as far apart as the poles in their health and temperaments.

A fine, strong, well balanced child can go through almost any system of school routine and hard work, and come out unscathed, but how about those who are mentally or physically handicapped for the ordeal? What is to become of them? This is surely the mother's duty, to make her children her study and to bring them to full human development, so that they may grow up to be not only physically sound, but also mentally strong men and women, and who will in their turn become the parents of a vigorous and healthy race.

Red Indian House Maids

An article appeared in the Colonist of July 17, of an arrangement being made to bring domestic servants to Victoria from England, which immediately brought to my mind the question which has so often been asked: Is it possible to take girls from the wild, free life of the prairie and train them for domestic service? This question has been practically answered by the management of an institution in Philadelphia, where a training home for Indian boys and girls is under the wing of the Protestant Episcopal church. Among the pupils at this institution are girls from Mohawk, Seneca, Cheyenne, Sioux and other nations. The girls are thoroughly trained in cooking, sewing, washing, ironing, and general domestic work. Very often when first they arrive at the institution and when corrected or punished for a fault, they become sulky and unmanageable, but firm and kind treatment makes them speedily yield, and when they once become interested in their duties, they are quick at learning, tractable and easily taught. Among themselves the girls maintain the attributes popularly supposed to be typical of Indians. They are not talkative, do not romp, but go about their duties or pleasures, in a serious way. They are anything but gay, some, and live quite happily as a big family party, and behave with a natural grace that is very attractive.

Hints on Fashions

The cloche shapes, large and small, are exceedingly popular, and will be as the autumn advances; but they cannot hope to complete a success as the quaint little mushroom, which sits down on the hair like the hat of a young girl, and which, when cleverly trimmed and correctly worn, makes a plain woman pretty and pretty woman distractingly lovely. By this time our eyes have become accustomed to the tilt up in front, which is such a change from the tilt of last year. We have already forgotten that it was ever the fashion to wear our hats jutting down over our eyes, with a huge bandeau covered with flowers and ribbons at the back. At the same time, I must offer a word of warning clarity that it suits

instep. Tan shoes for morning wear are now so dark as to be almost a nut brown, and bronze kid seems more in favor for evening wear than white or ivory.

There has been an argument of undue violence in some quarters against the fashionable color, light blue. Though it commands my sympathy to certain extent, I don't agree that it is the "cheapest, commonest, nastiest color there is." That first-class award of no merit should be given to a certain crude pale pink, which cannot be compared with either the salmon or the rose. Still the recent re-crudescence of a light blue, which is neither azure or sky, but just light blue is very hard to wear. Its popularity distractingly lovely.

There is nothing of the whole ceremony from their calculation, viz., "Love," "Love makes the world go round; marriage too often makes it flat," says the prosaic philosopher, and indeed unless love be the foundation of the marriage it will indeed fall very flat.

Care of the Baby's Eyes

Baby should not go out in the sun in his perambulator with just an unlined white shade, as that, indeed, only intensifies the glare, and may do much future injury, besides being most uncomfortable at the time to poor baby. A green lining should be used to the white shade, made so as easily to be removed for washing. Green is always cool and soothing to the eyes. A cause most harmful to children's eyes, too, is to allow a curl or bow of ribbon to hang over the forehead, and is often the cause of making a child squint.

Fretfulness in babies is a sure sign of discomfort, and is often due to the chafing and rubbing which ensue if the child's limbs are not powdered after a bath and a change of linen. A good powder is essential, and "Men's Toller Powder" seems to be just the thing for the purpose, being guaranteed pure and antiseptic, and warmly recommended by those high in the medical profession. A trial of this powder will convince every mother and nurse of its good qualities.

Good Sense and Love

Certainly all marriages are not made in Heaven. Marriage under the most favorable circumstances, is really a lottery, for the simple reason that it is almost impossible to determine beforehand what will be necessary to insure the success of the marriage. Even those whose judgment is not blinded by love and passion are unable to discover before marriage how they will agree when the knot is tied.

Why marriage is so often a failure is because a man did all his courting before marriage, and after marriage looks upon his wife as a cheap housekeeper, never dreaming how wife looks for and appreciates a compliment, or a little praise. When people do not marry for love alone but as much for convenience as anything else, they are naturally more or less prepared for any eventualities that may turn up. They are conscious of having undertaken a somewhat risky contract, and if the marriage proves a failure it must be looked upon as "a bad business," and they philosophically make the best of a bad job, but they cannot pretend that their feelings have received an unexpected shock, as they were not in the first place buoyed up by false hopes and dreams. When on the other hand, marriage is a love match, it proves a failure the disappointment is terribly disheartening. People too often marry an ideal and are disappointed to find it has flaws—like a shock from which they do not seem able to recover or even try a remedy. A little common sense goes a long way when the days of courtship are over and the stern realities of married life have to be faced. People should pay just as much attention to their personal appearance after marriage as before. A man should talk over his affairs with his wife and not imagine that the wife at home has only "an easy time of it." She likes confidence being placed in her, and a man should also remember that she expects the same courtesy after marriage as in the days of courtship and never let it be said "He treats his wife as he would not dare to treat another woman."

If all these small matters were to be taken into consideration and not allow the stern realities of life to be lost sight of in romantic ideas our newspapers of the present day would not hear of

the sense of shame.—The sense of shame is a thing to be cherished. Is any one conscious of having violated a right, or injured a friend or taken any unfair advantage or paltered with truth? Let him be thankful that he is ashamed of it. And let him hasten to confess that he is sorry and ashamed. The one thing that is perfectly hopeless is the wrongdoer who has no shame. All attempts to "bear up" and appear either innocent of the fault or defiant of the consequences lead directly to the road of moral ruin.

What Is a Lady

What is a lady? Most people would answer like the man in the play, "I know when I see it, but I can't describe the thing." The poser was recently put to some elementary school children of the Graystone Training college. Here are some of the answers:

Ada (aged seven)—A lady marries a man, and she goes in a carriage or she goes in a motor. Sometimes she is a rich lady, sometimes she goes to a ball, and she has glasses when she can't see, and when her father dies she is a widow.

Edie (aged eight)—A lady has a very nice house, and nice things in it. And when she is married she has very nice wrings, and she might have a nice husband, and he treats her to nice things, and she treats him to nice things, so it's nice to be a lady.

Howard (aged seven)—A lady has not got some trowsers, but a man has got some trowsers. A lady has not some hair. A lady has got some long hair.

Lizzie (aged seven)—A lady is something like a man, but she's got long hair, and she's got a different face, and different clothes, and she's got a lot of work to do.

Madame Patti's "secret of youth" having recently been much discussed in the papers, it must occur to some of us that perhaps the seekers after youth, like the seekers after happiness, may be defeating their own object by thinking too much and too constantly about it. The care of the body is, of course, an excellent development, but it is just as bad to specialize in it as to specialize in the care of the brain. Some women of the present day are so crazy about "beauty cures" and physical culture, and so anxious to fight time and age, that they neglect their brains, precisely as the brain workers neglect physical culture. The absurd fad about "not overworking the brain" is really positively ludicrous, and it is generally the class of people who expound on this subject that one wonders if they have any brains to overwork. However, it is almost impossible to do so unless you cheat the brain of sleep or think too much after eating, when the blood essential to thought is needed to look after your food.

I wonder why it is that when we find our best friends bad tempered, and disposed to flatly contradict upon all and every subject you may suggest, even on such things as two and two make four. After a time they become contrite, and tell you, "What can you expect in such weather as this?" If servants are careless, children are naughty, husbands more than usually like roaring lions, for all these causes the weather is abused. No doubt there is something in it, for we all know the weather has an influence on the spirits of most of us, but more often than not believe me we are only troubled by the weather because it suits us to be. We all know what an excellent excuse the weather is for bad temper, engagements broken, work left undone. No doubt the weather does affect our tempers, but we have no business to let it do so, and we should all realize that it is simply a confession of weakness on our parts to allow that our lives and our tempers are upset by the weather. There is but one way to get permanent happiness. Decline to be unhappy. Then there is no difficulty about it. At present we are slaves. The slaves of a thousand tiny worthless affairs, and slavery is not wholesome. Troubles come to us all soon enough, therefore surely it is not necessary to cross the bridge to meet them, but let us be thankful for all our many mercies, while we are able to enjoy them.

A friend of mine was once travelling in a slow train in the West of Scotland. At a small station an old woman who had been rag collecting got into the carriage with her unsavory bundle. A young man, apparently a commercial traveller, sitting near the door, said very pointedly, "This is a smoking carriage, madam!" Taking not the slightest notice the old woman pushed herself and her sack into the compartment. Again the young man said, "This is a smoking carriage!" After settling herself, the newcomer pulled out a short black clay pipe, and after carefully lighting it, leaned forward and blandly remarked to the young man (much to the amusement of his fellow travellers), "Us commercials do like a smoke!"

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Even the visitor who spends only a few weeks in Canada learns to understand something of the fascination of life in the only country of the globe where man has all the advantages of European civilization and yet can remain touch whenever he wishes with the simple life of the unfenced wilderness.—Canada.

From Far and Near

To turn our lives upside down seems to be the correct thing to do for the holidays. Perhaps that may be the reason why we don't enjoy them.

A woman may be ever so beautiful to look upon, but if she hasn't a charm of manner, a cordial frank, endearing personality, pretty eyes and transparent complexion count as nothing. Sweetness of character and an affection, love-compelling temperament being friendship and love.

At the funeral of the late Sir William Broadbent, which took place at Wenvoe Bucks last week, a wreath sent by her majesty was inscribed "In grateful remembrance from Alexandra." It will be remembered by all that Sir William attended the late Duke of Clarence during his last illness.

The miniature of Prince Olaf of Norway, which the queen caused to be painted recently for her collection of miniatures of the royal family, has been placed in her long case in her private sitting room at Sandringham.

As the case over the mantelpiece in her majesty's sitting room in Buckingham palace contains its full quota of twenty-eight miniatures and will hold no more. Among them are the king and queen themselves, their children, including the late lamented Duke of Clarence, the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Fife, the King of Norway, and the children of the Prince of Wales and of the Princess Royal.

Mark Twain, who has left London on his return to New York, has issued the following message of farewell: "I have led gay and energetic life here for the past four weeks, have felt no fatigue, and have had but little desire to quiet down. I am younger now by seven years than I was, and if I was staying another month I could make it fourteen. This has been the most enjoyable holiday I have ever had and I am only so sorry the end of it has come. I have met a hundred old friends and have made a hundred new ones. It is a good kind of riches to have; there is none better, I think. For two years I have been planning my funeral, and I have changed my mind now and have postponed it. I suppose I shall never see England again, but I don't like to think about it.

The king was the guest of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon at Goodwood house. His majesty arrived from London on the evening of the 29th and has to stay until after the races on Friday, August 2nd, when he proceeded to Cowes.

The Prince of Wales was also a guest at Goodwood house for the race week.

The Queen and Princess Victoria were not able to accompany the king to Goodwood. They went instead to Sandringham, but were to join the king on board the royal yacht in the Solent for the Cowes regatta.

The king leaves for the continent on August 13th. The Hamburg Freudenblatt asserts on high authority that King Edward and the Kaiser will meet on German territory before the Kaiser visits Great Britain later in the year.

It is given to few men to have the opportunities which the king possesses of noting the educational systems of other nations, and of observing their results. Fewer still are so capable of shrewdly assessing them at their true worth.

Miss Marie Corelli has certainly made the most ferocious of her many savage attacks on mere man, whom she terms "Lazy Noodles of Aristocrats," in her last short story just produced. To quote her book she says:

The lazy nobles of aristocrats spend their time first in accumulating debts, then in looking about for a woman with money to pay them, a woman upon whose income they can afterwards live comfortably for the rest of their worthless lives. She goes on to say: "When they have secured the ignoble end of their ambition, namely, a rich woman to live upon under matrimonial suzerainty, they are the first to run down woman's work, privileges, attainments and honor. Clever women are always unsexed. Further on she says: "It is certain that the true intention of woman's destiny has not yet been carried out. She is fighting towards it, but is using her



THE HOME GARDEN

TO OUR READERS

In order to make this department as valuable as possible from an educational standpoint we invite our readers to send in contributions regarding their experience in the various branches of gardening, agriculture and poultry raising.

We would also be pleased to receive photographs of anything that would be of interest to lovers of the "Simple Life" in British Columbia.

Our endeavor is to make these columns valuable from a practical and scientific standpoint, and we hope that all who are interested will give us whatever assistance they can to attain this object. We want you to feel that this is your department—conducted for the dissemination of practical knowledge which will place British Columbia in the front rank of agricultural countries.

CRISP CELERY

Late celery for winter use is an excellent succession crop as it may be planted any time from the first of July up to the middle of August and so may be grown on land which has already produced a crop of peas, or early potatoes.

In my estimation the early celery brought from Florida and California is decidedly lacking in crispness and flavor, and is not at all comparable with the stalks which have felt the crisping effect of our cool fall and winter weather. Such home-grown celery may not be as perfectly blanched as the commercial article, nor indeed as well grown, but it is unapproached in flavor.

Celery may also be planted or stored in much the same manner in a cool cellar, using wide boards to make a box-like enclosure which will hold the stalks erect and keep the light from them, but in cellar storage never allow the roots to become dry and the stalks wilted and tough. Water may be supplied by putting a short piece of hose down between the stalks so that the water will reach the roots only and not wet the stalks. A large funnel in the upper end of the hose adds to the effectiveness of this simple apparatus.

Growing Celery from Seed.

The seed germinates rather slowly and in the open ground must be sown early in the spring (about April 1st) while the soil is still cool and moist; if the weather should be warm and the soil dry, the seed must be covered with a light mulch of straw or with mats and papers until the young plants appear. Straw makes the best mulch as it lets the air through to the soil. When mats or papers are used, they should be taken off in the evening and replaced in the morning.

The light rich soil of a hoisted or coldframe which has been used for starting early garden plants makes an excellent seedbed for starting celery plants. Sow the seed thinly in rows four to six inches apart so that it may be worked or stirred at frequent intervals, and covered with one-quarter of an inch of fine light soil. Where only a limited number of plants are required, it is best to transplant them to another bed as soon as they are large enough to handle setting the plants two inches apart each way. This transplanting gives a dense mat of small fibrous roots and a short stocky growth of leaves which will make the most satisfactory growth when planted in the garden or field. Commercial plants are grown without transplanting, the seedlings being thinned out to stand half an inch apart in the row, and occasionally the tops sheared to induce a stocky growth, but these plants have a large, straight tap-root and very few of the small fibrous roots, and will not give

as blanching progresses they turn to a light rosy pink, the color gradually fading out until there is only a faint pink line along each rib of the stalk, and if blanching is still further continued, that disappears entirely. In Pink Plume, the blanched stalks are white, like the White Plume, but in the later pink or red varieties they are of a rich golden tint, deeper in coloring than the green-stalked varieties.

Golden Self-Blanching

is pre-eminently the celery for market or home garden; it grows quickly, is easily blanched, and makes a large bunch of short, broad, heavily ribbed stalks of a light golden or creamy tint; is crisp, brittle, and of excellent flavor when freshly dug, but rather soft if kept out of ground for any length of time. Under the most favorable conditions it can be kept in good condition until the middle of January. Well grown plants of this variety run twelve to eighteen inches in height and from three to four inches in diameter. In the natural growth, the leaves are of a light green tint, but when earthed have a rich, creamy, or golden tint, and when the stalks are cut, the leaves turn yellow. If rust appears, a fact you will soon remark, cut off all affected branches close to the ground and burn them at once. Early in the autumn do not fail to burn all the branches, so that the disease may not spread. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green after cutting has ceased for the season may help somewhat and certainly cannot do any harm.

The New Rose is chiefly desirable for its excellent flavor and for its good keeping qualities, but the stalks are taller and more slender than those of the Golden Rose, and it requires a longer season for growth and is much more difficult to blanch.

It is quite likely that when a good keeping late red celery—with large, broad, heavy ribbed stalks of stocky growth like the Giant Pascal and Winter Queen—is developed, this last named variety as well as the old green-stalked late varieties will disappear. E. D. Darlington in Garden Magazine

properly blanched, Boston Market was the most distinct, as in this variety the large central cluster of stalks is surrounded by a number of small side shoots or offsets, giving several small hearts or centres to each plant, but I do not know of any seedsmen who could now supply a straight stock of this type. It was a very popular variety before the introduction of the newer varieties which have the dwarf habit and thicker stalks.

One of the very best of the older varieties is offered under the name of New Rose, but it has been cultivated for so many years that the title "new" might justly be discarded. It is a hardy grower, and blanches to a rich yellowish tint with the pink lines along the ribs.

The New Rose is chiefly desirable for its excellent flavor and for its good keeping qualities, but the stalks are taller and more slender than those of the Golden Rose, and it requires a longer season for growth and is much more difficult to blanch.

Asparagus enemies are rust, root and beetles. Rust comes on this plant as it does on beans. Brown specks appear and the leaf shrivels up and turns yellow. If rust appears, a fact you will soon remark, cut off all affected branches close to the ground and burn them at once. Early in the autumn do not fail to burn all the branches, so that the disease may not spread. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green after cutting has ceased for the season may help somewhat and certainly cannot do any harm.

There are two beetles that feed upon this plant. One is known as the asparagus beetle, the other as the twelve-spotted beetle. They both feed on this plant alone. Francis Hope.

ASPARAGUS FOR GARDEN

Asparagus is one of the best vegetables for the amateur's home garden. It is perfectly hardy, never fails to produce a crop, is one of the very first vegetables ready for spring and yields through June. It grows on any ordinary soil, but is surprisingly improved by high cultivation and heavy dressings of rich manure. The crop is earliest on sandy loam. It is not suited to land which is very wet.

There are two methods of starting a bed of asparagus, either from seed or from roots one or two years old. A good one-year-old root is very little different in appearance from a two-

practically unbreakable, can be made by using a welded fabric known as Pittsburg fence in place of the netting.

It is desirable, where several boxes are needed, to arrange molds so that more than one box can be made at a time, thereby expediting the operation and concentrating the labor.

For a 5-foot box, ten inches wide at bottom, twelve inches wide at top and eight inches high, the cost was:

wide at \$3.00 per 100 ft. 50c
1/2 bbl cement at \$2.60 0.32
1/2 yard sand at \$1.50 0.14
1/2 day's time at \$1.50 0.38
\$0.80

The only tools used were wire cutters, hammer and trowel.

A GOOD HOUSEPLANT

The Clivia is an evergreen, bulbous plant which is admirably adapted to house culture. It does not, as a rule, need repotting more often than once every two or three years. It may be done just after the plants have flowered (March to June), and before growth commences. Years when repotting is done remove an inch or two of the top soil, replacing it with fresh soil. As the plants are so seldom repotted, it is a decided advantage to add to each bushel of soil about one-half pint of bone meal and two quarts of finely broken charcoal.

THE COMMON FOXGLOVE

The foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) is most effective when grown in masses, backed by shrubbery. It is one of the most easily grown biennials. Seeds sown in July will bloom the following May or June. The plants produce many seeds, which self-sow as soon as ripe and the young plants will bloom the following summer without further care. A 4-inch mulch of leaves from a hardwood tree will help to keep the plants in good condition during winter.

GARDEN AND FORESTRY

Tie Up the Dahlias.

Use the hoe freely about the dahlia plants at this season of the year and tie the tops to a stake firmly driven into the ground. This is necessary in order to prevent the tops from being broken with the winds. Use quite a long stake as the plants will yet grow to be a good deal taller. It is better to have dahlias on only a few stalks—some advocate only one—so cut off all the young stalks that may have started late in the season.

Kerosene Emulsion.

One of the "stand-by" preparations for the destruction of many forms of insects is kerosene emulsion. It has the advantage of being easily made from materials that are ready to hand, and of being non-poisonous. This preparation may be used to kill cabbage worms and most other insects that have soft bodies, including plant lice, red spiders, etc. It will destroy many forms of insects that suck their food and that, therefore, would not be killed by Paris green, hellebore, or other poisons. The recipe is as follows: Hard, soft, or whale oil soap, half-pound; boiling soft water, one gallon; kerosene, two gallons. Dissolve the soap in the water; add the kerosene, and churn briskly for five to fifteen minutes. This preparation may be kept for some time. Dilute with from four to ten times the amount of water before applying. May be applied with a spray pump, or even a watering can may be used.

We made a mold consisting of bottom, sides and end planks, loosely nailed together, the nails not quite driven in. This mold we lined, loosely, with poultry netting and folded the ends and corners so as to make a reasonably close fit to the walls of the box.

To go inside the netting we made an inner mold consisting of four pieces of plank, sides and ends, not nailed but with cleats near each end of side planks, of such thickness as to let the two end planks come inside of the side planks, so as to make the outside end face of the inner mold smooth. This mold measured two inches smaller each way than the outer mold, leaving an inch clearance all around.

Mortar, consisting of one part Portland cement, two parts of sand and enough water to soften the mass to the consistency of dough, was poured in bottom of outside mold over the wire, to a thickness of one inch. The inner mold was then set in, care being taken to keep it central, and the space between the sides and ends of the two molds was filled, a little at a time, the mortar being tamped solid over the netting with a small stick.

No care need be exercised to keep the netting in the centre of space between the two molds, as its position is immaterial, and even were it against either side, the mortar would work around it so it would not show, but when the space is full, care should be taken that all ragged edges and ends of netting are beneath the top of the mortar surface.

After the mortar has slightly set, which will be in four of five hours, the inner mold is carefully withdrawn, one plank at a time, and the box is left to set thoroughly for about three days. It is important to withdraw the inner mold as soon as possible, as the planks of which it is made tend to swell, while the mortar contracts and splits. The planks should be covered, first lightly, then more heavily, until a depth of four to six inches has been obtained, using for this covering either well-rotted manure or old tan bark.

Spring is by far the best time to make a new bed from roots. Do it any time from now till the end of June. They should be set in rows, the top of the stalks or buds upon the roots, six inches below the surrounding level. It is wise to dig trenches for the roots, and to put in drainage, if the natural drainage is not good, then some well-rotted manure, a little bone-meal or complete fertilizer, and a layer of well-powdered oam. Mix all thoroughly, set the roots on this foundation, and fill the trench.

The cultivation of the roots is exactly the same as for seed-grown plants, only you do not need to sow radish seed, as the shoots are all ready to push up out of the ground.

The three best-known and more generally cultivated varieties for table use are Connover's Colossal, Moore's and Palmetto. The first produces very tall stalks and involves much labor in banking to get them



The Home Beautiful—Open Driveway With Centre Flower Bed.

as good results when set in the row as those which have an abundance of fibrous roots which have developed by transplanting the small seedlings.

My own method is to sow the seed in shallow boxes or flats in a cool greenhouse, and as soon as the seedlings are large enough, pot them singly in 2-inch pots. This permits of frequent waterings and gives thorough drainage, so that by July I have good plants with balls of fine roots which can be heavily watered and set in the row at any time, irrespective of rains or other conditions. Where only a few hundred plants are grown for a home supply, I think a trial of this plan of potting the young plants will be most satisfactory.

Keeping the Celery for Winter.

No attempt should be made to store the early varieties of celery such as White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching, unless buying get a whole flat, if possible, and do not remove the plants from it until you are ready to set them in the ground, because then the plants get little or no check.

When they have been raised in a seedbed or in flats and have to be transplanted in the ordinary way, wait until late in the afternoon or for a dull day to set them in the rows. Before lifting water the bed thoroughly and dig well under the plants so as to get as many roots as possible. If they have a large single root, cut off the bottom end and shear off a portion of the tops or leaves, then with a pointed stick or trowel set carefully in a straight row eight inches apart, pressing the soil firmly about the roots and when finished give the plants a good watering.

If you have not grown the plants yourself and do not have them already on hand, they may be purchased from the seedsmen or from the local florist.

Pot-grown plants are the best because it is not necessary to wait for a rain when the trenches are ready for the plants, as they can be heavily watered and set in the row at any time, but unfortunately they can seldom be bought. The young celery plants are usually grown in flats or seedbeds. When buying get a whole flat, if possible, and do not remove the plants from it until you are ready to set them in the ground, because then the plants get little or no check.

When the weather becomes settled and cold, add still further protection in the form of straw, litter or corn-fodder, which will prevent the celery from becoming frozen and keeps the soil from becoming crusty or hard after waterings, and induces a rapid growth, which prevents the plants from starting prematurely and stunted or checked.

As soon as the plants have recovered from the transplanting and started to make root again, begin cultivation, and for this I use a small garden rake, lightly stirring the surface soil about the plants every few days. This prevents weeds from starting and keeps the soil from becoming crusty or hard after waterings, and induces a rapid growth, which prevents the plants from starting prematurely and stunted or checked.

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Making Better Policemen—Hints at Convention

Montreal Witness: These extracts from the proceedings of the Police Chiefs' Convention will give an idea of a line of discussion not reported during the meetings:

Chief Harrison (Westmount)—Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have not prepared any formal paper. It is one of those things I am hardly able to do; but last year I ventured to submit for your consideration, two or three points which seemed to me useful, and I will try to offer two or three this morning.

Last year I begged to submit that we should try to aim at some standard of fitness for constables, and we should try to aim at some standard of efficiency for police departments, and we should try to get some independent inspection thereof. This morning I would like to submit to you that, with the complex system of civilization as we now have it in large cities like Montreal, traffic very heavy, vehicles of sorts and scientific arrangements of poles and wires over houses, tops and streets, that it requires a greater degree of efficiency on the part of a constable than it ever did before, and it will need all his intelligence to meet the difficulties of street traffic, and all the opportunities of preventing offences, and his being able to report intelligently to his authorities whatsoever he sees which will be useful to them. I have observed in various towns from time to time visited, and by conversation with constables here and there, that there does not seem to be any systematic education of a constable in the local by-laws which he has particularly to deal with, and with the commoner points of the criminal code, such as the vagrancy act and the cruelty to animals act, and some other matters with which he has frequently to deal. Therefore, this morning I wanted to submit, whether your force is large or small—if it is large the man in charge of district stations—if it is small perhaps the chief constable himself, should be charged with the responsibility of not spasmodically but regularly reading through and explaining as clearly as he can, the different provisions of such local by-laws, varying, as they do, from town to town, with which his constables have to deal. And there should be the invitation to constables to ask questions, for it is useful to the teacher as well as to the taught, to thoroughly understand the provisions of the acts, which I have ventured to name, in order that they may have an intelligent and clear idea of their provisions.

You know that very often at nights, and sometimes in the day, our constables are armed with revolvers, dangerous weapons of defence, as in Montreal. There are difficulties known to so many men in Toronto and other towns, the difficulties of a foreign population who have been bred to motions entirely different from those Britishers have been brought up to; who are ever ready to stab and shoot; and it seems to me we should not arm our constables until they have passed through some efficient instruction in the handling of these weapons, that they should be taught how to use them either for offence or defence, and know the law on the subject.

I am not talking of any particular person or any particular place now.

Sometimes our constables, and perhaps ourselves, are not so careful, as has been pointed out, particularly by Chief Carpenter the other day, in the manner of addressing citizens, in telephoning, or conversation directly with persons on the street, on matters of business or questions that may happen to be put, the tone of one's voice, sometimes, and the manner of discharge or dismissing a person with whom you have had a conversation has sometimes much to do in the estimation in which you may be held, and as the character of the force is usually based on the character of the individual person constituting it, it behoves us to be carefully instructed to ourselves, and to be very cautious to those under our authority, that they should be persuasive and considerate in any communications they may have to make; and it seems to me a topographical knowledge of the district in which a man is located is a very important thing. And we should repeat to our military exercises which have to do with matters of courtesy, such as saluting, and modes of address.

I might give an instance, in which, one time ago, I had occasion to ask in town the location of a particular bank. I did not know where it was, and the constable sent me a distance of at least three-quarters of a mile to the bank for which I had asked him, but it was not there, and by-and-by somebody suggested I go and get a directory and look it up, and I found that the particular bank which I was looking for was inside the stone wall against which the constable's back was reared, when I asked him the question.

Some little time ago I was observing a lady, who was seated in a very fine carriage, with liveried attendants, asking a question from a constable, and it seemed to me that in talking to somebody, either of a distinguished social or other person of learning or standing in social, military or civic circles, he might have raised his hat or saluted on addressing or leaving them, and two or three times I have said in my hearing, "What is that?" "What is that?" "What did you say?" It seems to me we should carry out a business system of regular instruction in such military exercises as may help in matters of conference with citizens generally and I am sure this would create a good impression.

The next thing I would suggest to the constables is this: It might apply to Montreal, but it does not apply to Toronto.

Our wharves and busy corners, near large manufacturing establishments, where street traffic is heavy, if all the constables in those neighborhoods had been fairly well instructed in first aid to the sick or injured, lives could have been prevented from becoming a compound one in the case of sudden accident. I know in our own place we had which we should have had, but we had the honor of being the first in the Province of Quebec or possibly east of Toronto, to give any instructions to the constables in first aid to the sick and injured. I would suggest that the chief constables should give instructions to the constables in first aid to the sick and injured. The constables or officers can easily be identified by

carrying a badge, which would easily establish their bona fides. I have known of a case where a man arrested a violent prisoner, who afterwards said his leg was put out of joint. The constable in charge of the station smiled and thought he was feigning, and another man who had passed an ambulance examination declared it was a fact, and we called a doctor, who did not see anything the matter, but he sent us a bill for a couple of dollars. One of our men, who is now employed in a bank on St. James street, with another constable took and reset the man's joint and he got up and danced for them; he was delighted.

Similarly, many cases of accident have occurred and some cases of dangerous illness have happened in which the police of our municipality have been able to render such aid, and several medical men of the city of Montreal have complimented them by letter and rewarded them in other ways. I heartily desire to enlist the sympathy of the chief constables here on behalf of the St. John's Ambulance Corps.

I thank you for your attention,

Inspector McLellan (Toronto)—Mr. President and gentlemen—I have just been outside the door on matters of business, and I have just heard a moment ago that the question of the St. John's Ambulance Association referred to. I might tell the members of the convention that we have an institution of that kind in connection with the Toronto police department. As soon as we have a man in our service, say six or twelve months, we call him in and organize a class and get him to go through a regular course of instruction, and after five or six lectures, the number required by the curriculum or examiner, all the men are examined, and those who get a certain number of marks receive certificates and the results are sent to England. The result, so far, has been exceedingly gratifying. About a year ago a citizen met with a very serious accident. It I remember rightly, his leg was cut off, and a constable appeared on the spot almost immediately and took out his handkerchief and rendered first aid. With the assistance of his baton and a handkerchief he saved the man's life. The doctor stated so. There are some other instances, but this is the most satisfactory result; so I think we have about seventy-five or eighty per cent of the members of our department who have obtained a certificate from the St. John's Ambulance Association for first aid to the injured.

Mr. Bragg—if I might add a word, through a honorary member of your association, who would like to emphasize what Chief Harrison and Inspector McLellan have said about the St. John's Ambulance Association. It is a very easy matter to qualify in having the honor of holding two certificates myself from that association. In fact, I formed one of the first classes that was formed in the town which Chief Harrison comes from, in the north of England, and we started that club, of all places in the world, in a literary club. It is a thing a good many people fight shy of because people think it is a long technical study. It is not anything of the sort. It is simply to know whether a man's arm is broken or out of joint, and I remem-

ber the instruction of the doctor was

particularly this: The first question asked by the doctor is, "If you saw a man lying on the street, what would you do?" The first answer is, "Send for a doctor." It is not talking away from the doctor's work at all. It is simply a question of the expressive word "first aid." I remember an instance of a relative who met with an accident and in order to ascertain whether his leg was broken, the people stood him on his leg to see if it was broken. Simple training of the St. John's Ambulance Association shows at once what should be done in a case like that, and as it is one point on which I might be permitted to talk, I would urge very strongly that Chief Harrison's remarks be taken up and carried into effect by every chief constable belonging to this association. I remember the last time I went up from the north to London, I picked up a morning paper in the train and I read three distinct cases where three lives had been saved in the British Isles by the St. John's Ambulance Association. If a man knows what to do when a man is apparently bleeding to death, he can save the man's life. A man does not need to be a doctor. He can save it in the simplest way and keep the man alive until the doctor comes. This is one of the points on which I can urge you to your own advantage and the advantage of the great public that is in your care.

Chief Carpenter (Montreal)—Mr.

President and gentlemen—I have been much interested in Chief Harrison's address. He has thrown out some very useful hints, and if followed by the members of this association, they will be productive of good. Too much importance cannot be attached to the conduct of the individual policeman. He should be made to realize if he does not already, that the credit of the police department of which he is a member largely depends upon his conduct and bearing. Now I think this is something which many policemen forget. When asked for information by a stranger and others, he should be prepared to give it. He should try to get the information for them instead of sending them around to get it for themselves. It would be very easy for him, if he were asked by a stranger or a citizen, to be directed to some public building or some street, if he did not know just where it was located, to step into a store or some place, and look over a directory and get the information. That is very simple, and it would have a very good effect indeed upon the people. It would leave the person seeking the information with a very good impression, not only of the policeman, but of the force to which he belongs. It is in those little things that the department acquires a reputation or gets into dispute.

Chief Stenim (Gatineau)—Mr.

President, I do not want to occupy your time, but I thoroughly endorse the remarks of Chief Carpenter. I do not think I can add much to what has been said, but it is really a question of great importance to the chiefs of police of this Dominion to train their men to leave an impression with the public that citizens visiting our towns and cities conclude they know something, at least a little, by acting and

behaving as gentlemen. Strangers visiting our towns and cities will go away with the impression that not only the policemen, but the citizens are to be congratulated upon the intelligence and efficiency of our police forces. Chief Harrison touched upon foreign elements. I think sir, that I have to deal with about as many, according to the population of our city, as anywhere. Three years ago we had 800, today we have from 1,000 to 1,200, and it is just like training a young policeman. We have to educate our foreign people, to teach them the law, I for one, with the assistance of my officers, go around to houses of from 15 to 20 or 25, and in some places, 40. I have four interpreters; some can speak four languages, and when they come into my city, I go around and have the law interpreted to them, and I have them instructed that if they don't abide by our laws, when they are going to earn their living, we will have to enforce the law and make them. We found during the last three years a great improvement in law and order in the city of Brantford, and when they come before our magistrate they are made to feel that they will have to be law-abiding citizens. A great deal depends upon the efficiency of the police force, and while I am on my feet I would ask that our officers and our policemen or the patrolmen assist us to keep up the dignity of the department to which they belong. It is all very well for us to promise things, but how are we to have them carried out if we have no officers intelligent enough to take an interest in the department to which they belong, and the property with which they are entrusted, just the same as if they owned it themselves. My instructions are to a patrolman from the first step to put on the beat, to try to instill into his mind the fact that he should, if he is going to make a success of his business, consider that property he is put in charge of should be as carefully guarded as though it were his own, and when he does that, it will be a very very easy matter for him to learn police duty, and if he wishes to remain on the force he will not have to pull any wires to get promotion. We find them generally in the first rank. Why? Simply because they are earning the money of citizens. We take that obligation and should carry it out, and I wish to say in conclusion that we ought to be loyal to our chief, to our officers, and to the citizens whom we have promised to protect.

Chief Dalgleish (Kenora)—Would

Chief Harrison explain how to get the necessary instruction regarding the St. John's Ambulance Corps.

Chief Harrison (Westmount)—Mr.

President, replying to the question forthwith, if you wish to connect with the St. John's Ambulance Association, which is the oldest association of that kind, which has the largest membership in the English-speaking world, and has amongst its members people of the greatest distinction, social, military, civil and amongst police circles—the first thing to do is to communicate with the secretary. Address the secretary of the St. John's Ambulance Association, London, England, and that will bring a reply. If the gentleman will send me his name and address I

will furnish him with the necessary pamphlets and circulars, or in Toronto, if you want to communicate with Dr. Ryerson, who has taken a very great interest in the St. John's Ambulance movement, I am sure he will furnish you with all the necessary pamphlets and literature on the subject. A class may consist of any number of persons. Our original class at Westmount consisted of seven or eight constables, and we had a class in which we had several managers in iron foundries, railway engineers, one of the members of the Montreal Harbor Board and a superintendent of the Royal Electric Light Company, and we had a nursing class in which we had some of the best elements in Montreal, who reside on or above Sherbrooke street, and we have had several lecturers who have given their services gratuitously, who consider this is a very intelligent and helpful way of serving their neighbors and friends. You would be delighted to see your constables wearing ambulance badges, and the people, and the citizens generally, in cases of accident, are bound to take that man's directions promptly. We have had epileptics who were arrested for being drunk and promptly discharged, because it was discovered that they had not been drunk at all. We have had medical men, Dr. Skane, Dr. Perrigo, and many others who have sent us complimentary letters for help rendered by constables in sudden accidents. The first time I went to Toronto I observed a man with a badge at the railway station. There was not a man in Montreal who knew about it. I was in a railway service for five years. A man met with a serious accident at a crossing once, he had his hand cut off at the railway crossing and a man whom I knew said "I will go and get the ambulance boy." I said "I don't think it will be needed." When he brought the boy, however, the liniment and bandages were all torn up, before he was practically empty. Nobody had paid any attention to it. There was nobody there who had ever received any instructions in the business. The ambulance boy was placed there and there left without any attention whatsoever. In a town where I was once, they had a handcart ambulance, all fitted up with baskets and everything. It was difficult to find the wheels for dust and dirt and rags and chips and everything. Nobody had received any special instructions how to operate it. This was in an Ontario town. Now, if you will take this up, gentlemen, you will encourage the people to have confidence in you, and you will make yourselves feel individually more useful, to the community who pays our salaries, and to whom we are anxious to serve.

Inspector McClelland (Toronto)—If this matter is ended, I would like to make a suggestion or two in connection with the publishing of the proceedings of the meeting here.

Deputy Chief Stark (Toronto)—That is not in order yet. Let me just supplement to what Inspector McClelland has said, something regarding the Ambulance Association work in Toronto. We offer our men inducement to study this matter, to qualify for the examination. Of course every man who joins the force is obliged to attend the

lectures. Usually the hour is, say Thursday of each week, from two to three o'clock. Now, all the constables of the recent appointment who have not already passed the examination are ordered to attend that class. It does not matter what duty they are on. If they happen to be on night duty and they are off at that hour, of course they may attend. It is precisely the same as drill.

Chief Harrison (Westmount)—Permit me for a moment to say this: I am glad you are manifesting an intelligent interest in the movement. Diagrams will help you. We have borrowed diagrams and various bones from McGhie. You also want patients, and sometimes we buy a patient for half a dollar. It is very useful to have as a patient somebody you can operate on without killing him. I have a boy here whom we borrowed for this very purpose.

Chief Harrison (Westmount)—If this matter is ended, I would like to make a suggestion or two in connection with the publishing of the proceedings of the meeting here.

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Chief Harrison (Westmount)—We have been told that socialism is practically unknown in your midst. All that pertains to war, including preparations, is anti-democratic and injurious to the cause of true progress, and this great world-wide movement, which is growing up and developing so rapidly, is binding the common peoples of all lands together in a determination to usher in a reign of peace, not only in the field of warfare, but also in the field of industrial life. Socialism represents the new spirit.

"We have been told that socialism is the main-spring of human action, and as such it must be cultivated and examined. If ever doctrine came from the bottomless pit direct, that, surely, is the doctrine.

"Our commerce, our arts, science, literature, and welding the races of the world into one, and when this epoch and other anomalies which still abide, and when each individual and each race will find his and their highest good in their neighbor's welfare."

Mr. Hardie sat down amidst much cheering, and when he acknowledged the vote of thanks another ovation was accorded him.

Keir Hardie Talks on Social Problems—Vastness of the Dominion

Winnipeg Telegram: The Central Congregational Church was crowded last evening to listen to an address from Keir Hardie. The chair was occupied by A. W. Puttee, president of the Winnipeg branch of the Canadian labor party and he was supported by members and delegates of the trades and labor councils and presidents of various trade unions, including, W. Noble, H. Alberta, J. T. Tuck, W. C. Chambers, H. Brooks, W. Bartlett, (secretary trades council), James Hawthorn, A. H. Hutchins (secretary of the Musicians trades union), Professor Osborne, Wesley college, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Iveson, Safford, England, (two members of the Suffragist movement), W. Buchanan, Rev. J. L. Gordon, T. Turnock, Controller Garrison.

It is interesting to note that amongst the audience was one of the four men who nominated J. Keir Hardie at his last election when the Conservative administration was defeated, and that Mrs. Davis, who appeared on the platform, underwent a month's imprisonment in England in connection with the Suffragist disturbances.

Prior to the meeting the North End branch paraded parts of the city to attract attention to the meeting. In the audience was quite a large sprinkling of ladies who appeared to be interested listeners to the addresses on many subjects that are arousing interest in the old country. The proceedings throughout were most enthusiastic.

The Chairman's Introduction

The meeting commenced about 8.15 with a few remarks from the chairman who mentioned that Keir Hardie was in fair better health since he started on that trip. (Applause). Although he had only just started there was every hope and expectation that he would arrive back in the old country

at the end of the year renewed the complete self-government they enjoyed. He knew of but two parts of the British empire where there was not discontent—one was India and the other was Ireland, and in both cases the discontent arose from the same root fault—the failure of British statesmen to trust the people with the making of their own laws. (Applause).

Necessity for Trades Unions

Turning to the question of labor, he said, though some of the men had left

the old country, they had no right to abandon their old principles. The trades union movement was as much a necessity for the protection of the worker in Canada as it was at home in Great Britain. (Applause). They had their own problems to solve and he was certain they would be solved as they had been in the past. The labor question was not a British product. Wherever there was a working class population there was a labor problem crying aloud for solution. In ev-

ery civilized nation of the earth where there was a movement growing, that would not be speedily allayed. All over the world the labor movement was gathering strength. In England he said, the thirty-two members of the Labor party in the house of commons would probably become 100 at the next general election. (Applause).

The whole of the trades unions in Great Britain, with the exception of the Miners' Federation, were allied with the Independent Labor Party, and

they would fall into line next year. Speaking of the cost of keeping the working class population, he said, when fully employed, worked out at 28s. 6d. a week, but making allowance for broken time, the average was 17s. 6d. As a consequence they had some 14,000,000 or 15,000,000 who, within a week of being thrust out of work were dependent upon charity. Yet the wealth of the old land was growing beyond the dreams of the most visionary minded magnate of half a century. They were added to their wealth at the rate of £2,000,000 per annum every year. Concluding, he said: "You have reason to be thankful here that militarism and imperialism are practically unknown in your midst. All that pertains to war, including preparations, is anti-democratic and injurious to the cause of true progress, and this great world-wide movement, which is growing up and developing so rapidly, is binding the common peoples of all lands together in a determination to usher in a reign of peace, not only in the field of warfare, but also in the field of industrial life. Socialism represents the new spirit."

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"Our commerce, our arts, science, literature, and welding the races of the world into one, and when this epoch and other anomalies which still abide, and when each individual and each race will find his and their highest good in their neighbor's welfare."

Mr. Hardie sat down amidst much cheering, and when he acknowledged the vote of thanks another ovation was accorded him.

Machine to Measure Nerve Force

Two wonderful machines have been perfected for measuring the mysterious power of which man's nervous system is capable. The first is known as "nerve force," the second as "electro-calyptor." The first is a "thermometer" suspended from the ceiling by a wire, the other as a "stethometer," a balanced straw eight inches long, both balanced completely. The electro-calyptor is a "thermometer" suspended from the ceiling by a wire, the other as a "stethometer," a balanced straw eight inches long, both balanced completely. The electro-calyptor is a "thermometer" suspended from the ceiling by a wire, the other

The American Institute of Mining Engineers

(By R. W. Raymond)

Having been almost continuously an officer of this society since its organization in 1871, I may claim an intimate acquaintance with its history and administration; and I welcome the opportunity to explain in this contribution some features of its plan which are not perfectly understood by the public. Unfortunately, time is not at my command for an elaborate and complete discussion of the subject, and this sketch must necessarily be brief and fragmentary.

The period following the war for the Union was characterized by great activity in mining, and a great demand for mining engineers. The mining industry of the Pacific States had been ever since the discovery of gold in California, the leading factor in the settlement of the country, the improvement of communications and the establishment of civilized communities with auxiliary agencies of commerce and manufacture, as well as education and religion, the governmental aid given to the Pacific railways, on the ground that these lines were military necessities for the handling of the Indian tribes and the maintenance of sovereign federal authority throughout the vast Pacific slope could have scarcely been secured, had not the mineral resources of that region given it a thrilling romantic interest and a boundless value in the eyes of the people of the east. At the same time the exploitation of the western mines and the rapid development of coal, iron and copper and lead mining in the other states, called for trained engineers; and successive technical schools were established in response to this demand, while technical journals flourished and became more and more devoted to problems of theory and practice, as well as records of new enterprises. Meanwhile, the actual mining engineers of the United States—those who were doing the great work of mining both east and west—could not be said to form an organized profession at all. There were a few graduates of foreign schools; many civil engineers who had turned their attention to mining; a much larger number of miners from Cornwall or Germany, who had risen to be mine captains and "experts"; and a still larger number of self-taught American miners and prospectors, ignorant and jealous of book knowledge, and over-conscious of superiority in many respects to its possessors and professors. This heterogeneous attitude had no common ground for the interchange of views and experiences, and no organized common feeling inducing them to seek and occupy such a ground. The technical journals and the technical schools alike are needed to be reinforced in their endeavors by some agency which should promote personal acquaintance and mutual esteem among the men in whose hands were the mining operations of America.

It was my realization of this feature of the situation that led me, as the editor of The Engineering and Mining Journal, to attend at Wilkes-Barre, in May, 1871, the meeting called by three mining engineers, Eckley B. Cox, Richard P. Rothwell and Martin Corry, to organize an association. As a beginning, in default of a duly elaborated scheme to suit our special case, the rules of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers were adopted in substance, and the name of "The American Institute of Mining Engineers" was chosen for the new society without debate, as a matter of course. The rules were subsequently re-written; but the name, though in some respects a misnomer, since it does not fully describe the scope of the Institute, has survived, and has become so dear to the members and so well known to the world, that it is not likely to be changed. A lucky misnomer is sometimes a "mascot."

At the outset, a most important question arose, the settlement of which involved the whole future of the society. Several educated engineers protested against the admission to full membership of persons not belonging to the profession, and not possessed of a certain degree of professional standing and experience. They could not insist upon the degree of M.E. or E.M., as others held that degree, but they felt that E.E. or its equivalent in certified experience and knowledge ought to be required. In a word, they did not wish to recognize as fellow-members (though they would consent to admit as associates) common miners, foremen and self-educated mine captains.

There was much to be said in favor of this feeling. Professional societies usually represent professions, and membership in them is accepted as a guarantee of professional standing. Consequently, they make careful preliminary examination into the training and achievements of candidates, and sometimes impose a period of quasi-probation as "junior" before advancement to full membership. All this is excellent, for the purpose for which it was designed. But that was not the purpose of the Wilkes-Barre meeting of 1871; and if that had been its sole purpose, the movement would have failed. This point is so important as to warrant further explanation.

There was at that time no such thing in the country as a distinct profession of mine engineering, numerous enough to support an active and useful society. Any attempt to create one by means of a society would have resulted in a small, select (i.e., self-selected) coterie, barren of influence and outside of practical connection with the national mining industry.

The pressing need of the hour was not the segregation of a select body, but the cordial co-operation of all the representatives of a great industry or group of industries. This could only be effected by bringing together, on terms of friendly equality, the schoolmen and the fieldmen, and persuading the latter to do what they were naturally shy and reluctant in attempting, namely, to tell what they knew for the benefit of all. Unquestionably the self-educated, practical mining men and furnace men at that time knew more than the school graduates about the actual facts of American ore deposits, mine workings and furnace management. It was not the nominal manager but the Cornish captain who knew the mine, and not the chemist, but the founder who ran the furnace. If these practical men were brought together at the beginning, they would stand aloof, giving me and the way of fresh facts, and leaving the theorists to exchange their speculations with little profit, like the traditional boys confined in the garret. The professors had to make money by swaying jackknives, back and forth.

Again, the work of publishing and distributing useful information could only be done upon an influential scale by a society with a large income, and this would require either a select, small society supported by heavy an-

nual dues, or a numerous membership paying small dues. Beyond question, the latter was both easier to secure and more fruitful of influence as well as revenue. The result of thirty-five years' experience has left no doubt on that head. What the Institute has given to its members in the way of publications for the annual fee of \$10 may be confidently compared in both quantity and quality with the similar publications of any society in the world, supported by annual dues of two or three thousand dollars.

Another fact is worthy of note. A large membership even if it be not narrowly confined to men of certain ascertained standing in a single profession, furnishes an attractive and inspiring public to ambitious authors. A famous engineer (member of several other American and foreign professional societies, as well as of our Institute) once said to me: "The Insti-

tute is an association largely composed of young men with reputations to win, instead of older men with reputations to maintain. The consequence is, that your members are eager to communicate what they know or think instead of being afraid to 'give it away' or reluctant to incur criticism by offering professional contributions not monumentally complete and creditable to their acknowledged professional standing.

The transactions of the Institute illustrate the truth of this keen, discriminating observation. Some of their most valuable papers have come from men who did not have claimed membership in more "select" societies, and who wrote, not because they were already known, but in order to make themselves known.

At all events, the force of circumstances dictated, and the experience of thirty-five years has approved, the de-

cision which admitted to membership in the Institute all persons trained for, or practically connected with, the professions and industries which it represents.

But this decision involved the simultaneous adoption of another. In 1871 (and the same is true to a more limited extent today), the American mining engineer had to know many things besides mine engineering proper. He was expected to do, or intelligently to superintend, the work of assaying, milling, smelting and general metallurgical management. Moreover, a man who was running the mine, today, might be superintending the furnace tomorrow. Hence it was found both advisable and practicable to include in the membership of the Institute those who were connected with geology, chemistry, and civil, mechanical or electrical engineering, as applied to mining or metallurgy.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers are both younger than our Institute, and, in some sense, its offspring. They have fields of their own, which they most creditably occupy; yet great numbers of their members still seek or retain membership in the Institute of Mining Engineers, and the Institute has had no reason to close the doors once opened to such candidates.

The original scheme of the Institute led to an unprecedent growth, both at home and abroad. The membership increased rapidly from year to year, and now numbers more than four thousand names, distributed throughout the world. This forced upon the management two additional problems:

one of government, the other of policy. The meetings of the Institute were, from the beginning, peripatetic. Nothing else could have prevented its de-

generation into a local organization, or kept alive the national sympathy necessary to its success. Until its incorporation in 1905, it had no official headquarters aside from the office of its secretary, which had been located, without any official action, wherever the secretary happened to reside—first at Lambertville, N. J., then at Philadelphia, then at Easton, Pa., and finally at New York. It was manifestly impracticable to leave the decision of business questions to the vote of such members as might happen to attend a meeting in some particular locality. Consequently, almost absolute powers were given to the council, chosen annually by postal ballot.

But such a grant of absolute power demands a precise limitation of its sphere; and accordingly the council of the Institute was prohibited from any act or utterance outside of the management of its business affairs by the board of directors.

This policy is not only approved by our experience, but also founded in a correct theory of the relation of the Institute to its individual members. A man who joins the society for the sake of the benefits of its publications and its fellowship has a right to the assurance that, with his name, his money, nor the influence of the organization which bears his name, and his money have strengthened, shall be used to promote any outside cause whatever. No matter how ignorant or prejudiced he may be, he is entitled to be protected against unwilling participation in an opinion, on a movement, or an enterprise which he has not contemplated.

Several instances from the earlier history of the Institute will further illustrate this principle.

In the first decade there was a brilliant discussion before the Institute of the question "What is Steel?" and in 1876 an international committee of high distinction reported for our adoption a new nomenclature for the products of the iron blast furnace, the Bessemer converter, the forge and the crucible. But, underneath the technical questions involved, there were important questions of tariff classification, involving, perhaps, millions of dollars; and a sweeping decision of the Institute on either side of the case would have been used in argument before the United States Treasury Department, to the injury of the business interests and many members. This result was wisely averted by a refusal to promulgate any such general decision.

Later, there was a memorable debate, concerning the metric system of weights and measures, on a resolution recommending Congressional legislation to make this system obligatory. Here, again, the proposal was passionately opposed by members whose business interests would, at least in their opinion, be injuriously affected by it, as well as by those who, on principle, disapproved it. In this case, the speeches on both sides were reported in the Transactions; but when the time came to vote on the resolution it set forth, the presiding officer declared it to be out of order, as not included in the declared purposes of the Institute, and, therefore, declined to put it to vote. This decision, sustained by the meeting, may be said to have settled, once for all, the principle which, after several similar precedents, was formally embodied in the rules already quoted.

It is evident that no rule of this kind could be enforced if there were any recognized distinction as to the merit of the theme or proposition seeking support. Such a scheme or proposition, if of such a character as, almost beyond doubt, to command the hearty assent of all members, would surely constitute an excellent precedent and illustration for the support of the existing rule.

Ever since the Institute became successful, influential and widely known, innumerable attempts have been made in entire good faith, to secure the aid of its name and authority for propositions honestly believed to be (as in most cases, they were) meritorious. Recommendations that congress should make appropriation for the representation of the United States mineral industry at this or that exposition at home or abroad; that the Institute should unite with this or that society to form a joint committee on national or international standards, etc., have all been "turned down"—the more meritorious, the more promptly. It was the only way to preserve our plan and purpose.

This statement may explain why the Institute and its officers, as such, have taken no part in the successive meetings of the American Mining Congress with the purposes of which a large number of our members are in sympathy.

I feel bound to add that the related policy above outlined has been somewhat unexpected and most gratifying results. The Institute has been the forum, and its Transactions the records, of the free discussion of nearly every important and pertinent question connected with the progress of modern engineering. Expressing no opinions, we hear all, and furnish to the proposer of any reasonable novel view an appreciative audience. And no student of the practice of the last thirty years in any department represented by our membership can afford to overlook the authoritative and suggestive contributions made by us to the technical literature of this generation.

There are many other features of the history, tradition, and consequent present administration of the Institute, concerning which I would gladly speak and feel myself exceptionally qualified by circumstance to speak; but I cannot thus add to the present sketch, which, I venture to hope, has explained (and even justified) the three leading peculiarities of the Institute, namely:

1. Its wide and liberal conditions of membership.

2. Its absolute government by a central body—i.e., its representative, rather than purely democratic, organization.

3. Its strict limitation of the functions and powers, both of the governing body and of the Institute as a whole.

Each of these features has been often criticized, usually in perfect good nature and good faith. I shall not now undertake to offer any further defense of them, not incidentally implied in the foregoing explanation. But I think I may fairly claim to have shown that they came into existence as the natural and necessary results of the conditions attending their origin. Even if something better might have been imagined, nothing better could have been done.

Finally, may I not modestly, but confidently, claim that the results of this enterprise, whatever may have been the defects of its plan, have been somehow or other, such as to warrant us in "letting well enough alone?"

The Other Side of Russian Penitentiary Life

(By B. C. Baskerville)

stages of undress. One who cannot afford to send his washing out, or has no friends to do it for him at home, has washed his shirt in half a pint of water—begged from the sentry—and hung it out on the tall white stove which stands in one corner of the room.

Another is mending his nether garments with the remains of some thread he chanced to have in his pocket when arrested, for he is to go up for trial tomorrow, and being rather proud of his personal appearance, wishes to look his best. He is a member of the revolutionary society, and took part in a train raid some months ago. He will be, in all probability, transported to Siberia, but the prospect does not affect his spirits, for he is joking with another man, who is busy making himself some cigarettes. All in the room smoke, thus making the air as thick as that of London in pea-soup fog.

Have Some Freedom.

There are no prison clothes and but few regulations. So long as a man does not "cheek" the guard or try to escape he can do pretty much as he likes. He can get up at whatever hour pleases him; if he does not care about washing nobody will persuade him to use the very small basin that stands by the door and looks more like a washstand than a wash basin. If it served as an ash tray than anything else. If he chose to wake the night echoes by singing songs and his chums don't object, the sentry rather likes it than otherwise, as it helps to keep him awake as he tramps up and down the corridor outside. In this room there is a certain amount of freedom, which the prisoners use.

The thing that strikes one the most is the amount of gambling that goes on. In all parts of the room are little groups of men trying to win something, if it is only a cigarette, from their comrades. Some have a few greasy cards and are indulging in a sort of prison poker. Others are content to try their luck at pitch and toss with a copper piece—the czar's head loses and the imperial eagle wins. Incredible as it may seem, some of the raged articles of clothing have passed through half the hands in the room—won at cards or pitch.

The group near the man who is mending his nether garments is so dense that it is hard to get near it. Some ingenious prisoner has improvised a roulette, which enjoys a huge success. It is worth seeing. A square wooden stool, which serves in the prison for a chair, is used as a table on it is a prison plate of enamel turned upside down and roughly marked and numbered evidently with hot iron or poker. A piece of bone-cut and polished as well as a prison knife will allow, serves as a needle or indicator which is spun around by the inventor in true Monte Carlo style. The game is followed with breathless interest, but the inventor will admit none to it who have not cash—cigarettes and wearing apparel are not allowed.

"Have you got anything to lay?" he asks each newcomer, "for if you have not you can clear off and not interfere with those who have." When a soldier comes in to see what is afoot, he, too, takes a hand at the game, tries his luck. But he is a privileged personage, and can stake a cigarette if he likes. He is on the best of terms with his charges, and especially with those who have a little cash. One man is trying to roll, but the dice prove too much for him, and tossing away his paper, he calls to a red-haired youth of Jewish persuasion to play at leap frog. This calls away spectators from the poker and pitch; but the crowd around the roulette thickens till the owners of the caged game make a lunge forward and send some of the idlest spinning.

Fights are by no means rare in the common rooms. One man will accuse another of cheating, or express political views which do not please some other occupants of the room, and spoons, platters and tin mugs fly about the sentry. If he is busy eating a violent quarrel which had suddenly arisen at the other end of the yard. Though the soldiers ran after him and there were many people in the street at the time, nobody troubled to stop him and he got off. A few weeks later the governor of the prison got a post card from him, asking after his health and stating that the air of Switzerland was doing his own a lot of good after the heavy prison atmosphere.

Refractory prisoners are deprived of the daily exercise and of hay mattresses—a luxury for the cell inhabitants. But lately this punishment has become so unpopular with the prisoners that as soon as any of their comrades receive it they show their solidarity by breaking doors, windows, shutters and stools. Even their enamelled mugs and platters are sacrificed to the good cause and battered out of recognition. Then the soldiers have to be called in and the bats of rifles come into play. But it is impossible to separate the trouble-some ones; for all the prisons are full to overflowing. The aristocratic prisoners—that is those who can afford to bribe the warders—live in cells. They are often as crowded as their friends in the common rooms, but it is considered "the thing" to get into one if possible. Here, too, there is more than the heavy prison atmosphere.

Prisoners are by no means rare in the common rooms. One man will accuse another of cheating, or express political views which do not please some other occupants of the room, and spoons, platters and tin mugs fly about the sentry. If he is busy eating a violent quarrel which had suddenly arisen at the other end of the yard. Though the soldiers ran after him and there were many people in the street at the time, nobody troubled to stop him and he got off. A few weeks later the governor of the prison got a post card from him, asking after his health and stating that the air of Switzerland was doing his own a lot of good after the heavy prison atmosphere.

The favorite way of escaping from the cells seems to be digging tunnels under the floor to beyond the outside wall. Prisoners say it is more exciting than gambling and a good deal more profitable. They take turns to dig at night, using the legs of their stools, their mugs and their knives and forks. In the morning they put the earth they have dug up in their trouser pockets and behind their shirts and empty it out in the yard when they go for exercise. If they think the sentries are suspicious they leave off for a few nights. In the day time the wall is covered by a stool or clothing to make it look as innocent as possible. When large enough the prisoners squeeze through and trust to their luck to pass the guards.

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Some escape in a more daring way. They seize the head warder when he comes round, gag him, take away the keys and after opening the doors of other cells, march in a body to the gates, which are generally guarded by only two men; rush them, take away their rifles and march off in triumph. The soldiers will not follow them unless an officer happens to come along and order them to, because they are too indifferent to care about half a minute.

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The world is becoming smaller by degrees, and beautifully less. The old world is not by any manner of means so far distant from the new as it was five years ago, but it is not only under the keel of the great liners that the time measurement of the Atlantic has dwindled with the passing of time, says the Montreal Witness. The cable has played its part in the world's shrinkage, and now the wireless telegraphic system is so carrying on this evolution for the benefit of mankind that it is only reasonable to believe that in the not far-distant future, communications will be even more accessible for the purposes of communication than the Marconi-fitted ocean-gong systems are today.

And for this universally appreciated we have to thank the systematic classification of the scientific experiments of Mr. Marconi, who in this matter has indeed penetrated the constitution of nature and unravelled the mysterious powers of its history, until wireless telegraphy extends to the high realms of the marvellous from the rock bottom of scientific truthfulness. It is really wonderful to think of a message being transmitted from one sensitively "tuned" instrument on the Cornish coast of England to the Marconi telegraph reads like romance. Substantial facts prove its triumph, which, like those of truth, are most glorious and as "Marconigram" is now a dictionary accepted word so the system of telegraphy which it implies is a reliable and practical business service in the world. Its development within the last few years has been marvellous, even in an age when scientific marvels are common.

The possibility of telegraphing without wires by means of electric waves

in free space was foreshadowed by Dr. H. Hertz in 1887 and 1888, but the art received genesis in 1895, in the mind of Mr. Marconi, and was given its most prominent impetus when, in 1898, using vertical wires, 80 to 100 feet high, at each station, and a ten-inch spark induction coil and an improved "coherer," he succeeded in transmitting wireless signals a distance of about forty miles, which distance within another twelve months, by using still higher vertical wires, and a more improved apparatus, he increased to two hundred and eighty miles, over water.

Since then the progress of the system has been rapid and sure. It has now reached a high stage of development, and, as will be seen, is ready to do commercial business throughout the world.

On one side or the other.

Some of us can recall a passage not so very long ago when it was a necessity to "pick up" the news of the times after a ten or twelve days' sail. To-day the passengers on many of the trans-Atlantic vessels enjoy the luxury of the daily journal with the first meal every morning, the best news of the world having been received through the medium of the wireless telegraphic service, sent direct from shore to ship, and printed on board ship.

On the other side.

Every station added—as, of course, it is intended to add them—gives an additional point of safety to the shipping. There are about thirty stations in Canada and Newfoundland, thoroughly equipped with the system and at work day and night under the supervision of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company. These stations include Fane Point, Que.; Grosses Isle, Que.; Heath Point, Antic; Belle Isle, Lab.; Point Arment, Lab.; Point Au

Famous Men Who Received Oxford Honors

At the recent convocation of Oxford university, degrees were given to about two score of famous men, which small band contained representatives of more walks of life than can usually be found at a public function. Statesmen and artists, clergymen and soldiers, distinguished scholars and doctors, a prince of the royal blood and a humorist, were all gathered together to have an honor conferred upon them by the historic university, which honor, in a sense, is greater than knighthood, for it is never bestowed as a recognition of wealth and few people receive it who have not accomplished something in their generation.

Among the recipients were many statesmen and diplomats. Foremost among these comes Right Honorable Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the prime minister since 1895. Although his ministry has been notable chiefly for its failures, the prime minister is a striking figure in British politics. He is nearly seventy-one years of age, and has given his services to his country for over a third of a century. It is not commonly known that the additional name of Bannerman was assumed by the prime minister under the will of his maternal uncle.

Another member of the Imperial cabinet who received a degree was Right Honorable Sir Edward Grey, one of the strong men of the ministry. He entered parliament in 1885, when he was only 23 years of age, and soon showed himself to be an able man. In the last Liberal ministry, before Lord Salisbury began his long term of office, Sir Edward Grey occupied an under-secretary's post. Two years

ago he became secretary of state for foreign affairs in the present cabinet.

Right Honorable Baron Loreburn received a title for his services in connection with the Venezuelan boundary commission. He has divided his attention between politics, law and athletics. Since last year he has occupied the office of Lord Chancellor.

Right Honorable Jas. W. Lowther, speaker of the House of Commons, was a fourth member of the party in power in the old land to receive recognition of his services. Mr. Lowther has been identified with a number of political positions, the most important of which was his appointment to represent Great Britain in the international conference at Venice in 1892.

The late ministry had one representative in Rt. Hon. Sir George Francis Hamilton, who was secretary of state for India from 1895 to 1903. He is a younger son of the Duke of Abercorn, and was born in 1845. Politics became his vocation, and after having several minor offices he became first lord of the admiralty in 1885.

In the last Salisbury ministry and also that of Mr. Balfour, Baron San-derson was permanent under-secretary of state for foreign affairs. He occupied a similar office from 1880 to 1885.

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G. C. B., G.C.M.G., although not a politician, was a prominent public man. Descended from a comparatively long line, he naturally gave himself to his country's duties. He was governor-general of New South Wales from 1890 to 1893.

The name of Rt. Hon. Baron Alver-stone, lord chief justice of England, is familiar to most Canadians through his connection with the Alaska boundary case, at which time he was sub-

jected to a great deal of more or less criticism. He was the son of a successful lawyer, and attained his present exalted office through his marked legal ability. A pleasing sidelight has been thrown upon his character recently by the publication of the fact that he is very fond of music, and always sings in the choir of his parish church.

Two men who have done notable foreign service are Sir Anthony P. Macdonnell and Sir John Strachey. The former entered the Indian civil service in 1865, and occupied many important posts in that great empire. He was Lieutenant-governor of the Northwest provinces, and chief commissioner of Oudh from 1895 until 1901. Sir John Strachey worked in the same field, and occupied a similar position. He published several books on India, and was finally appointed lord-lieutenant of the Northwest provinces of that country.

Two American citizens were among those honored. The first was a diplomat, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the ambassador to England since 1905. To give an adequate idea of all this man's energies would require a special article.

He is the proprietor of the New York Tribune, and has had a varied career, even running for the vice presidency of the United States in 1892.

The second American was Samuel Langhorne Clemens, more familiarly known as Mark Twain. No living man can claim to have produced more laughter than the author of "Tom Sawyer."

Standing, as he does, for the best in American humor, it is fitting that Oxford should recognize that he has done a great deal for mankind by adding to the birth of nations.

The army and navy were represented at the convocation by Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood and Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. The field marshal is a son of a clergyman, who first entered the navy and served with the naval brigade in the Crimea, where he was severely wounded while carrying a scaling ladder to the Redan. He joined the Light Dragoons in 1855, and served in the Indian, Ashante, Kaffir, Zulu and Transvaal wars.

Lord Charles Beresford was also the son of a titled clergyman. He now commands the Mediterranean fleet, after a most eventful career. His prowess at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882; his rescue of Sir Charles Wilson's party in Sufra, and his services on the Nile expedition, in 1884, are only a few of his exploits. He was complimented for his gallantry in both the British houses, and once also received the thanks of the French government. Lord Charles Beresford is one of the idols of the people of Great Britain.

One member of the royal family had his name included in the roll of honor, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, son of the Duke of Connaught, visited this country last summer, and his personality is still fresh in the minds of Canadians. He won favorable opinions here by his democratic spirit and modesty.

Foremost among the educationists was Rev. Edmund Warde, D.D., for so many years connected with Eton, and, therefore, identified with all that is best in British public schools. He entered the school as a master in 1860, and remained there for forty-five years, during the last twenty-one of

which he occupied the position of headmaster.

Mr. Thomas H. Warren, M.A., vice-chancellor of Oxford, received a degree, and courtesy was extended to Cambridge university for granting one to Rev. Henry Montagu Butler, D.D., master of Trinity college. He was at one time headmaster of Harrow.

The only clergymen outside of the established church to be included among those honored was Rev. William Booth. His philanthropic work has been recognized by the university, which is identified with churchmanship.

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Prof. Hubert von Herkomer was born in Bavaria, but has lived most of his life in England, becoming an R.A. in 1890. In these days it is fashionable to condemn the work of the artists and mourn for the past, as though "there were giants in those days." But another generation may rank Herkomer high. His work suggests that of the Dutch masters, and his picture in this year's academy "A Beggar in Valencia" does not resemble any modern school. He is also an excellent portrait painter.

George Frederick Bodley, a leading English architect, who has done much good work.

Two more scholars of note, though in very different lines were Mr. Albert Venet Dickey, M.A., Venerian Professor of English Law, and Sir Norman Lockyer, Director of Solar Physics in the Observatory at South Kensington. Camille Saint-Saens stands high among living composers. He is a Parisian, but has become well known in England through his musical compositions, which include "Samson and Delilah," "Henry VIII," "Etienne Marcel," and many others.

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books on the great dramatist. He has been conspicuous in several discussions, such as the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy.

From the world of medicine and chemical research, Dr. Ludwig Mond, a member of the Academia dei Lincei, Rome, since settling in England in 1862, has made extensive chemical investigations and perfected several important processes, notably one for the manufacture of chlorine in conjunction with the Ammonia Soda process and a new method of producing gas for power and heating purposes.

Sir W. H. Parkins has also devoted his life to scientific research and founded the coal-tar color industry, by the means of die, in 1856.

Sir R. Douglas Powell is physician extraordinary to the king. Sir Wm. Ramsay occupies the position of Professor of Chemistry in the university, one of the best living authorities on eastern life. His research in the Orient and the Bible lands are embodied in a large number of volumes and he attracted considerable attention about a year ago by his contribution to the Higher Criticism controversy.

The name of Sidney Colvin is chiefly known to Canadians through his numerous contributions, dealing chiefly with history and criticism for fine art to various periodicals. He was a lifelong friend of R. L. Stevenson, and edited his letters after his death. He is keeper of prints and drawings in the British museum.

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Dawn of Home Rule Is Predicted for Ireland

John E. Redmond, M.P., who some months ago visited Ottawa, predicts the dawn of Home Rule. Writing to the New York Times he says:

The wave of disappointment and depression which spread over Ireland on the breakdown of Mr. Balfour's bill on Irish government has spent its force and is subsiding rapidly.

A certain amount of disappointment was of course natural among the mass of Irish people who do not follow the intricacies of English politics very closely, and to whom the return to office of a Liberal government with an enormous majority and under an avowedly Home Rule prime minister meant a revival immediately of Mr. Gladstone's bold and comprehensive Irish policy. But the leaders, and even the rank and file of the Irish political parties, knew different.

The moment Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Haldane and Sir Henry Fowler joined the cabinet they knew that from this parliament no real Home Rule measures would be proposed. A younger man of sterner mettle than Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman might perhaps have faced a split in his cabinet and the retirement of a number of his ablest and most powerful colleagues in the first year of the life of his government on the Irish question. But every intelligent politician knew such a thing was outside the range of immediate practical politics. Yet even such men were profoundly disappointed with the Irish Councils bill.

A Great Opportunity Lost

They did not expect Home Rule, but they did expect an instalment; that is

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Instead of that they were offered a measure that enormously increased the power of the central government authority in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant in Dublin Castle, and did not trust the people with absolute control of a portion at any rate of Irish government.

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authority in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant in Dublin Castle, and did not trust the people with absolute control of a portion at any rate of Irish government.

Now no such misfortune can occur. No policy of devolution or half measures can or will be part of the Liberal programme or be submitted to the electors at the next election. That policy is dead and buried. The Irish polity of the Liberal party must be Home Rule or coercion, and inasmuch as the overwhelming majority of the present Liberal party and the entire cabinet, except five men, is made up of those who believe in Mr. Gladstone's policy, I have little doubt that the next time the electors are appealed to Home Rule for Ireland will be a foremost and an openly avowed portion of the Liberal programme.

Meanwhile in Ireland people are girding up their loins for a period of renewed and vigorous agitation.

This winter will see a Home Rule

propaganda carried out in both Ireland and Great Britain as on a great scale as that which marked the intervals between the two Home Rule bills of 1886 and 1893.

Industrial Revival

Incidentally this great movement will push to the front a number of other causes which have recently sprung into vigorous life in Ireland. A great industrial revival and a great literary revival are on foot. A movement passionate in its intensity for further educational facilities is spreading among all classes of our people.

The remaining problem in connection with the land, namely the breaking up of the great grazing ranches and the resettlement of Connaught, is rapidly being solved by the action of the people themselves, who are not

it to be remembered that the time for that appeal is not far distant.

The Beginning of the End

The resolution adopted by the House of Commons, by a majority of 285, calling for the practical abolition of the veto of the House of Lords, will be followed next year by bill to carry it into effect. That bill will be passed in a lower house by enormous majorities and will be rejected by the House of Lords.

It is the same old story, and it has

had the old ending.

Good Thing for Home Rule

On the whole, I believe what has occurred is good for Home Rule. If the Councils bill had passed the House of Commons, most unquestionably it would have been rejected by the House

of Lords, and it would then have passed into the programme of the Liberal party as its Irish policy. That and that alone would have been the Irish policy submitted to the electors at the next general election, and Home Rule would have receded still further from the purview of the near future.

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On the whole, I believe what has occurred is good for Home Rule. If the Councils bill had passed the House of Commons, most unquestionably it would have been rejected by the House

of Lords, and it would then have passed into the programme of the Liberal party as its Irish policy. That and that alone would have been the Irish policy submitted to the electors at the next general election, and Home Rule would have receded still further from the purview of the near future.

Now no such misfortune can occur. No policy of devolution or half measures can or will be part of the Liberal programme or be submitted to the electors at the next election. That policy is dead and buried. The Irish polity of the Liberal party must be Home Rule or coercion, and inasmuch as the overwhelming majority of the present Liberal party and the entire cabinet, except five men, is made up of those who believe in Mr. Gladstone's policy, I have little doubt that the next time the electors are appealed to Home Rule for Ireland will be a foremost and an openly avowed portion of the Liberal programme.

Meanwhile in Ireland people are girding up their loins for a period of renewed and vigorous agitation.

This winter will see a Home Rule

propaganda carried out in both Ireland and Great Britain as on a great scale as that which marked the intervals between the two Home Rule bills of 1886 and 1893.

Industrial Revival

Incidentally this great movement will push to the front a number of other causes which have recently sprung into vigorous life in Ireland. A great industrial revival and a great literary revival are on foot. A movement passionate in its intensity for further educational facilities is spreading among all classes of our people.

The remaining problem in connection with the land, namely the breaking up of the great grazing ranches and the resettlement of Connaught, is rapidly being solved by the action of the people themselves, who are not

it to be remembered that the time for that appeal is not far distant.

The Beginning of the End

The resolution adopted by the House of Commons, by a majority of 285, calling for the practical abolition of the veto of the House of Lords, will be followed next year by bill to carry it into effect. That bill will be passed in a lower house by enormous majorities and will be rejected by the House of Lords.

It is the same old story, and it has

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The Rise of Japan—Fleet Created in a Night

The click of the trigger has ceased and the land now hums to the noise of the spindle. The Mannlicher gun-barrel has been stacked away, well oiled for future use, and the stocky Japanese is instead aiming hammer blows at rivet heads. A larger industrial host than England's is at work, and each man is half a day longer on his job. It is noisy and inspiring: What is Japan doing, and what is she doing it with?

Her wharves are few; her harbors are as yet unmade. It will not long be so. At Kobe I found the sampan journey ashore from my steamer a turbulent one. The ship cast anchor in a wind-swept roadstead, where the white man's unsubsidized ships have to charge two and a half times greater freight rates per mile to pay expenses.

The Japanese run their ships at fifty

per cent less wages, even though a

large part of the white man's crews

are Mongolians, and still pay their

stockholders never less than twelve per

cent. The largest steamship company

will shortly erect a vast breakwater

on the Onomaha side. The project of

digging a channel and bringing ships

to wharves is not favored at new ports.

A ship can be loaded from both sides

while in the stream. Yokohama is

constricted by a breakwater built too

far up the bay. The hills have crowded

around Nagasaki's little bay, until

it is almost smothered. Fierce tides,

like vengeance for the Russian fleet

sunk nearby, tear at the buoy moorings

at Shimonoseki and Moji. But

whatever the hindrances, they are go-

ing to be overcome by vast walls of

cement, and the patriotic government

has made higher walls of tariffs so

that the cement shall be all Japanese

which means wealth to the cement

king, Asano, and his friends. It is

Mr. Asano's plant which is supply-

ing the cement for the new

San Francisco. Not only is the product

cheaper, but it has more coherent

power than the American Portland.

It is slow in drying.

Osaka is both the city of sculptors,

and the Manchester of Japan. Its

citizens declare it is destined to sur-

pass Hongkong and Shanghai as the

leading emporium of the East. Eight

years ago twelve million dollars were

appropriated for dredging in Osaka

bay, and six thousand ton ships can

now reach the once silt-barred port.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha will soon

have home-built fourteen thousand

ton ships running. Osaka is now pro-

posing to spend fifteen million more

dollars to bring their like within

lightning distance of her bunks, and

the smoke of a thousand mills tells

you why. Japan for some time has

been sending from Osaka a branch

fleet of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to

first well won, the monopoly of the

vast steam tonnage of eight hundred

Bombay for five hundred thousand

Bangkok-Swatow service. Japan

bales of raw cotton a year, as com-

pared with imports of three hundred

competing line, and a running fight

thousand from America, and sixty was made over the whole course and

thousand home-grown used in the back again, until the Lloyds capi-

tated in a division of the service and

concessions on another route. The

next to be attacked were the lines

long run by the ancient and honorable

Scotch houses of Jardine and Butter-

field, on the Yangtze, and latterly the

service of twenty-seven vessels of the

North German Lloyd between Shang-

hai and Tientsin. In the thick of the

former fight the Japanese used meth-

ods which they declared would not

exactly prove to be hara-kiri ones,

of carrying cargo and passengers free

between Shanghai and Honkow, Winn-

ing a position accordingly in the cen-

tre of China, they did one commend-

able thing in instituting a new line,

where even the Germans did not think

of going between Hankow and Chang-

ha, through the famous Tung Ting lake. Two modern steamers, drawing

only four feet, effectively perform the

service. For the due upkeep of this

fleet in the Yangtze region the Yoko-

hama Dock company have bought cer-

tain tsuho of land at Shanghai for a

branch dock and the ship repair yard;

a double invasion, therefore, of even

his friend, Britain's, sacred Yangtze

rights. It would never do to fatten the

shares of the British owned local

repair yard. Perfidie! Nippon! the

shareholders of Farnham-Boyd's cry.

But why recompensations over so un-

heroic a matter as business? the cold

Japanese retort. Three years ago the

Japanese had not one vessel steaming

the yellow currents of the Yangtze.

Today they have thirty steamers on

the river, operated as a branch of the

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, capitalized at

six millions, and receiving from the

Japanese government subsidy of four

hundred thousand dollars gold. If

anything ever leads to the annulment

of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, it will

be this act.

A Word Looking Backward

The first Japanese steamship com-

pany, the Yubis Jokisen Kaisha,

founded in 1872, was naturally, a small

affair. The Cunard of Japanese ship-

ping arose in 1874, in the person of

the great Samural, Yataro Iwasaki

who founded the more pretentious

Mutsu Bishi Kaisha. In shipbuilding

nothing was done until the daring

subsidy law of 1896 gave birth to

the great shipyards at Kure, Kobe,

Yokohama, and the Baronial

Mitsui family's dock at Nagasaki,

which are now building fourteen thou-

sand ton merchant ships to join the

vast steam tonnage of eight hundred

thousand accumulated mostly in the

last ten years, which is a fleet, there-

fore, as imposing as the Hamburg-

American line, with its three hundred

and forty-nine vessels. These fourteen

thousand ton passenger ships,

which are for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's

San Francisco run, will burn oil as

fuel, thus being the world's pioneers

in this respect. Twenty million bar-

rels of California oil have been con-

tracted for, to be delivered within the

next three years. The oil will be re-

fined in Japan at refineries being

erected at Kobe, Moji, and Yokohama.

Only twenty per cent duty will be

levied on crude oil against forty per

cent on refined oil. The oil will be

carried in five subsidized tank steam-

ers now being built at Nagasaki. The

Toyo Kisen Kaisha will not carry the

oil in its small steamers, as the heavier

traffic on the Pacific is westbound and

the space is all needed for merchan-

dise. By touching at Vancouver with

these eighteen-knot ships, the Japanese

expect to bring London and Yoko-

hama within twenty-one days of each

other.

Danger from Mines

Every Japanese merchant ship adds

the name of maru, which is an adverb

for motion. Shipping in the Japan-

ese sea will be carried on at immense risk

for years. The average loss is one

vessel a fortnight. On April 15, 1905,

the Japanese sowed seven hundred and

fifteen mines off Vladivostok to block

the fast cruisers Gromobol, Rurik and

Rossia, and in the early part of the

year the Russians scattered as many

as a thousand mines in the Yellow sea.

Japan has been costing ten dollars

a ton at Newchwang.

Here is just a little touch showing

where experience teaches. A swift

war vessel on the ways at Kure is be-

ing built with the old-fashioned flar-

ing clipper bows, which keep the

decks clear of many a sea which the

British and French knife-edge sim-

ply cut

Fighting Fierce Forest Fires in the Northwest

Washington, July 28.—What are the forest rangers doing to protect the national forests from destruction by fires? Western men know who have travelled through the timbered regions that losses by fires annually are heavy. Immense areas are devastated each twelve-month. Millions of feet of lumber thus are destroyed.

One of the functions of the forest service is to prevent these losses, and the ranger is presumed to be one of the forestry fire department and to do for his wide scope of country what the firemen does for his district in the city.

Until very recently forest fires in the western United States have been rightly reckoned among the most destructive of natural agencies. Recent extended observation and study show that fires are likely to be started in many ways. In some parts of the west lightning probably starts more fires than any other cause. Electric storms, passing over the mountainous regions, accompanied by but very little precipitation, almost invariably leave a number of fires in their wake. Among other natural causes may be mentioned the sparks struck by boulders rolling down the steep mountain sides. Indians claim to have seen fires started by the friction of lodged trees constantly rubbing against each other in the wind. Forest regions through which railroads pass are subjected to numerous fires originating from locomotive sparks.

Prospectors and settlers, in burning brush and debris to clear the ground for prospecting or cultivation, sometimes permit the fire to escape control. Camp fires are sometimes left burning by careless campers. Cigar stubs and unextinguished matches, carelessly dropped in the woods, have resulted in destructive forest fires. In some localities Indians have been known to fire the woods in order to drive game from cover. The number of fires maliciously set has become so small as to be almost nil.

The Firemen of the Forests.
The forest regions in the western part of the country which are under direct control of the government are patrolled by a body of trained forest rangers whose most important duties

during the dry season of the year are the discovery and extinguishing of forest fires. These men are generally mounted, although in some localities there are so few trails and the forest growth is so dense that the use of horses is impracticable. When patrolling for fires, the ranger usually selects the ridge trails and higher ground generally. From time to time he makes the ascent of neighboring peaks, which gives a wide view of the surrounding country. In order to be able to proceed to a fire as soon as it is discovered without the necessity of first returning to his headquarters, the ranger usually has with him a pack horse carrying provisions and supplies sufficient to last a week. In some forests railroad lines are patrolled by rangers or railway speeders. While fires are liable to start anywhere along a railroad, the greatest danger is along the steeper grades, where the locomotives work under forced draft and where the mountain sides rise abruptly from the track. Under such conditions, of course, the locomotives emit a great quantity of sparks which may find lodgment in the inflammable debris of the forest floor before they are extinguished. The systems of patrol adopted for particular forests depend very largely upon local conditions. In general each ranger is assigned to a particular district for which he is directly responsible. From his lookout points he is able to view a considerable part of the neighboring districts and his general instructions require him to go to any fire within reach, whether within his own district or not. The patrol must be especially vigilant after an electric storm and must not be relaxed for some time even though no fires appear at first to have been started. Very frequently fires started in this manner smolder in the humus and decayed logs for a week or more before they gain headway. Under such conditions the smoke is dissipated before it rises above the tree tops, and can not be seen from a distance.

How the Fires Start.

Fires started from natural causes are likely to occur anywhere in the forest. They may be started on rolling or level ground, in canyons or

gulches, on steep mountain sides and even at the tops of mountains. Each situation presents its own problems which must be solved quickly. The first step, of course, is to reach and reconnoiter the fire. In many cases before the fire can be reached a ranger must work his way through almost impenetrable windfalls, ford swift streams, clamber up steep mountain sides and fight his way through miles of dense undergrowth.

Forest fires vary greatly in severity according to weather conditions and the amount of inflammable material in the course of the fire. Roughly speaking, fires may be divided into two classes, ground fires and top fires. Two types of ground fires occur. The easiest to control are those confined to the humus and grass. The other type occurs in windfalls and frequently proves very difficult to control. Top fires may also be divided into two types. In the first, the fire is carried into the tops of individual trees through the moss and low-hanging branches coming in contact with a ground fire. In the other type the fire is driven by the wind through the tree tops generally as well as through the windfalls and undergrowth. Such fires are exceedingly difficult to control and the efforts of the rangers on fire patrol are directed chiefly toward the discovery and extinguishing of forest fires before they reach this stage.

The work of fighting forest fires involves two phases—control and execution. A fire is under control as soon as the work has progressed to the extent that the fire fighters are able to prevent its further spread. Fighting a forest fire is a matter of experienced judgment coupled with skill and endurance. Inexperienced persons can be trusted to do only certain kinds of work in connection with forest fires, and in some cases they may do more harm than good.

The Ranger Must Act Quickly.

Immediately upon arriving at a fire the ranger's judgment is put to a test. Obviously, he must do one of two things—begin work alone or ride for assistance. If telephone lines have been built he may phone for aid. If

the fire is small he probably extinguishes it without difficulty. If it has gained headway, however, the character of the forest, the topography of the locality, the probable weather conditions for some days to come, the likelihood of other rangers sighting the fire, etc. Contrary to the popular belief, one experienced man can do a great deal of effective work entirely alone even against a severe fire. For work on the larger fires, however, help is generally secured either from other rangers or through the hiring of special assistance.

Before the work of fighting a forest fire can be intelligently directed, it is necessary to note the direction in which the fire is advancing as determined by the wind and the topography of the locality. A complete circuit of the fire must be made in order to determine the points of greatest danger and to locate the places where work is most likely to be effective. The camp of the fire fighters must be located as near as possible to their work. This is frequently a difficult matter. The fire may be near the top of a steep mountain with the nearest water a thousand feet below.

Fighting the Fire.
The fire seldom advances in an even line. In most cases the line is very irregular with some points far in advance of the main fire. Work should always first be begun on these advanced points with the object of getting the other portions of the line under control as fast as they come abreast.

If the fire is not traveling rapidly, it is sometimes advisable to work close to the line. The fire fighters are equipped with axes, shovels, mattocks, brush hooks, saws and any other tools that may be available for use on the particular fire. Sand and dirt are thrown on the burning logs and debris along the fire line in order to smother the flames and smoke. Water is seldom available, although in one instance a ranger cleverly diverted a mountain stream across the front of the forest fire, thus saving a great deal of backbreaking labor.

With the heat and smoke greatly abated by these means, it is possible to work quite close to the fire. Smoldering logs are pushed back into the burning. Fallen trees afire at one end are sawed in two. Spruce and fir trees with low-hanging limbs are stripped of their lower branches in order that the fire may not get into the tops and throw sparks about the forest. In the meanwhile a trench is dug in front of the line of fire.

The trench must be dug down to the mineral soil and every root and decayed log must be cut clean. The soil and rubbish removed from the trench is thrown back into the fire for the purpose of smothering the flames and for the additional reason that they may be smoldering sparks in the rubbish which might undo all the work if thrown on the outer side of the trench. In digging the trench it is absolutely essential that no fire be smoldering in the humus on the outer side. It is impossible to tell by sight.

The only safe way to detect the presence or absence of fire in the decaying vegetable matter is by feeling with the bare hand. Meanwhile, other points of the fire line are advancing through the woods. The same work is undertaken in front of these and gradually the different parts of the trench are connected until the fire front.

By Aid of the Firebreak.

If a forest fire is spreading rapidly, however, the work assumes a different character. It is impossible to work close to the fire, for as fast as a portion of the firebreak is completed the fire sweeps around the ends and the work is lost. In such cases it is necessary to begin far enough in advance of the fire to insure sufficient time to complete the firebreak before the fire drives the fighters from their work.

The firebreak is laid out so as to take advantage of every natural check that can be brought against the fire. Parts of roads, trails, creeks, glades, knolls and ridges, thinly timbered parts of the forest, etc., are connected into a continuous firebreak. The seedlings, saplings and brush are cut and thrown toward the approaching fire. A trench is dug to stop the ground fire.

Trees whose tops or trunks are likely to be burned are felled with the tops towards the fire. One of the objects of the sides and rear. As the supports are burned from beneath the logs and snags, they go tumbling down the mountain side and down in the timbered canyons. It is often necessary to trench completely around such fires. In such cases the trench in the rear must be deep and wide enough to catch the burning embers released from above.

Much of the work of the fire fighting can be done best at night. This is especially true of work which has to be done close to the fire. The wind usually dies down in the evening, and in the cool dampness of the night the fire burns much less fiercely. A patrol of the firebreak for fires set on the outside by sparks from the burning should be kept up at night for the reason that the sparks and the tiny fires started by them can then be more readily detected and extinguished. Night work in the mountains, however, is very difficult owing to the roughness of the ground. Climbing about the steep slopes in the darkness or in the uncertain light of the forest fire is often dangerous matter.

Even after a fire is under control, the danger is not past. Every smoldering stick within the burned area is capable of being fanned by the wind into a blazing brand which may throw sparks across the firebreak. Each spark is a potential forest fire and those which do not die out at once must be patiently hunted down and extinguished.

As soon as the firebreak is completed, backfiring is begun. A row of fires is started on the inside of the firebreak, with the object of burning the inflammable material between the firebreak and the line of the advancing fire. It is one of the pernicious of nature that back fires are sometimes very hard to set. The fierce heat of the forest fire parches everything in front of it for many rods, and when the fire approaches the spot trees and logs burst into flame without apparent contact. Along the firebreak away from this intense heat, however, it is often difficult to get backfires under way as rapidly as desired. The contrary direction of the wind increases the difficulty. It is usually necessary to start several rows of fires in the space between the firebreak and the forest fire. At night it is the best time for backfiring, as there is usually much less wind and it is consequently much easier to place and handle the fires. When the forest fire reaches the strip burned by the backfires it necessarily dies out.

Work Best at Night.
In addition to the work in front of the forest fire, close watch must be kept on the flanks and in the rear. Ordinarily it is comparatively easy to keep a fire from spreading laterally, but unless a close watch is kept it sometimes breaks from the side and sweeps around the end of the firebreak.

Third—If you are going to accomplish anything in this country, you must have faith in our form of government, and there is every reason why you should have faith in it. It is the best form of government ever conceived by the mind of man, and it is spreading throughout the world. It is not, however, because it is perfect, but because it can be made as perfect as the people deserve to have. It is a people's government, and it reflects the virtue and intelligence of the people. As the people make progress in virtue and in intelligence, the government ought to approach more and more nearly to perfection. Not that it will ever be free from faults, because it must be administered by human beings, and imperfection is to be expected in the work of human beings.

Faith in Mankind.
Jefferson said a century ago that there was naturally two parties in every country, one which drew to it self those who trusted the people, the other those who distrusted the people. That was true when Jefferson said it, and it is true today. In every country there is a party which is endeavoring to obstruct each step toward popular government, and it is the dying party. In this country the tendency is constantly toward more popular government, and every effort which has for its object the bringing of the government into closer touch with the people is sure of ultimate triumph.

We know that a grain of wheat planted in the ground will, under the influence of sunshine and rain, send forth a blade and then a stalk, and then the full head, and we know that there is behind the grain of wheat a force irresistible and constantly at work. There is behind moral economy and political truth a force equally irresistible and always operating, and just as we may expect the harvest in due season, we may be sure of the triumph of these eternal forces that make for man's uplift. Have faith in your form of government, for it rests upon a growing idea, and if you will but attach yourself to that idea, you will grow with it.

But the subject presents itself in another aspect. You must not only have faith in yourselves, in humanity and in the form of government under which we live, but if you would do a great work, you must have faith in God.

Do not call me a preacher, for I am but a layman; yet I am not willing that the minister shall monopolize the blessings of Christianity, and I do not know of any moral precept binding upon the preacher behind the pulpit that is not binding upon those who occupy the pews. And I do not know of any moral truth binding upon the Christian whose acceptance would not be helpful to everyone. I am not speaking from the minister's standpoint but from the observation of every day life when I say that there is a wide difference between the desire to live so that men will applaud until no further danger appears to exist. Even after a fire appears to be entirely extinguished it sometimes bursts again into life. To guard against such a contingency, however, the rangers include the scene of the fire in their patrol for several days after the regular work of fighting and extinguishing the fire has ceased.

Faith—An Address Delivered by W. J. Bryan at Various Colleges

The following is the substance of the important question: At first all will take part in the discussion, but as the discussion proceeds, one after another drops out until finally two are left in one, one on one side and one on the other. The rest are content to have their present presented by those who can present them best. If you are going to have faith, therefore, in yourselves, you must be prepared to meet your competitors upon an equal plane, and if you are prepared, they will be conscious of it as well as you.

A high purpose is a necessary part of your preparations. You can not afford to put a low purpose in competition with a high one. If you go out to work from a purely selfish standpoint, you will be ashamed to stand in the presence of those who have higher aims and nobler ambitions. Have faith in yourselves, but to have faith

you must be prepared for your work, and this preparation must be moral and intellectual as well as physical.

Second—Have faith in mankind.
Second—Have faith in mankind. The great fruit of our scholarship is that it is not sufficiently sympathetic. It holds itself aloof from the struggling masses. It is too often cold and cynical. It is better to trust your fellowmen and be occasionally deceived than to be distrustful and live alone. Man kind deserves to be trusted. There is something good in everyone, and that good responds to sympathy. If you speak to the multitude and they do not respond, do not despise them, but rather examine what you have said. If you speak from your heart, they will trust you. If you are stronger than others, bear heavier loads; if you are more capable than others, show it by your willingness to perform a larger service.

Third—If you are going to accomplish anything in this country, you must have faith in our form of government, and there is every reason why you should have faith in it. It is the best form of government ever conceived by the mind of man, and it is spreading throughout the world. It is not, however, because it is perfect, but because it can be made as perfect as the people deserve to have. It is a people's government, and it reflects the virtue and intelligence of the people. As the people make progress in virtue and in intelligence, the government ought to approach more and more nearly to perfection. Not that it will ever be free from faults, because it must be administered by human beings, and imperfection is to be expected in the work of human beings.

Faith in Yourselves.
First—You must have faith in yourselves. Not that you should carry confidence in yourselves to the point of egotism, and yet egotism is not the worst possible fault. My father was wont to say that if a man had the big head, he could whittle it down, but that if he had the little head, they was no hope for him. If you have the big head, others will help you reduce it, but if you have the little head, they can not help you. You must believe that you can do things of which you will not undertake them. Those who have faith attempt nothing and therefore can not possibly succeed; those with great faith attempt the seemingly impossible and by attempting prove what man can do.

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When God Forgot—The Week-End Storyette

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The sun burned like a yellow flame before the bellows. It hung so low in the desolate sky that it seemed almost within reach. Its rays burned with the fury of a furnace, and all earth beneath was parched and withered. The arid plain was white and motionless. The clouds were leaden. Rising on one side was a great barrier of rock, gray, creased and chiseled by the changeless centuries. Beyond, immeasurable stretches of plain, dust white and stifling, heat flaming and scorching.

In the distance the heat rose from plain to sky like a cloud of steam. No tree, no bush, not even a leaf—nothing but the white choking earth. One who has crossed the seas has seen the rolling waves change from day to day, from green to blue and blue to green, sometimes capped with white, again as placid as an inland lake; but this was changeless plain, drear and motionless. The clouds were leaden. Rising on one side was a great barrier of rock, gray, creased and chiseled by the changeless centuries. Beyond, immeasurable stretches of plain, dust white and stifling, heat flaming and scorching.

"It is the country God forgot," and as he spoke a moving, indomitable something came before him in the distance. He threw himself to the ground and watched this dot of black, intensified by the blinding white, grow to a size. It grew, it moved, and came closer. The man lay prostrate in the sand, and the other man advanced to him.

"It is a man!"

Still prostrate in the scorching sun, he watched the figure which, solitary on the horizon, appeared as if it were a giant. A man, another man, and in this place of death! He felt his blood grow warm. Days had grown into weeks and he had not spoken to a soul. He knew not now the sound of his own voice. Still he watched and the man came nearer and every moment of the watching seemed a day to him. Nearer, nearer he came, and then like a figure thrown upon a white canvas the other man advanced to him.

"The heart of a seafarer, but the body of a man," he said to himself. "I will seek one of the lonely places of earth where man does not disturb where I may live in companionship with my soul."

He had believed that those who lived nearest Nature were nearest God, and he was in God's desert. He leaned against the rock and drew his hand across his parched lips. His temples throbbed and he could hear his heart beat like one hears an engine in a mighty storm at sea. He scanned the plain—dust, heat beyond man's measuring. He looked far up the rocky wall, and the sun's rays glinted from it like the flames from blazing coals. He gazed into the sky; "Water, water," he said.

The man touched his lips. "Water, water," he said.

In all the silence of the plain their voices sounded like the thunder and a thousand echoes smote the rock.

"Water, water," spoke the white man.

"Me Apache—brother to you," retold of the bounty of nature the sun has warmed the Indian, and he laid his hand on the white man's shoulder.

"O God, in this place of death two souls of Thy making perish. God, God, can You forget?"

The man bowed his head and covered his face with his hands. Then, lifting his arms, he cried aloud:—"Father, Father!"

Then, weak and shaking with fear, he fell prostrate on the earth.

The Indian moved. Then, rising, he stood erect and with outstretched arms and face lifted to the towering skies and watched this dot of black, the white man, as he passed into the distance.

"Father of the white man! Thou my Father too!"

Day passed into the twilight of the plains. For miles they had journeyed side by side. Athirst and hungered, they leaned on each other. The desert grew deeper. Once they had seen a bird that lives upon the dead fly from above the rocks, but it kept on in hurried flight as if aware of the lifelessness and deathlessness of all beneath. They had stopped in the journey, and with a rock the white man beat upon the iron handcuff to release the wrist of his companion. And now near night he broke from the wall a piece of rock and laying the arm against the barrier beat against the iron. Once he missed the stroke and the jagged edge of the stone cut into the flesh and warm red blood spouted out on the brown arm. The Indian never moved, but the white man tore a piece of linen from his shirt and bound up the wound, but the shackles still remained.

Then night came; not softly, as it does in the land of the living, but dropping its mate all at once like one who suddenly falls into a black gloom of a pit. The white man and the Indian, weak and exhausted, lay side by side in the dust.

The silence of a sepulchre, but for their breathing, fell about them. They lay in the depths of the desert. The white man threw out his arm and his fingers touched something that lived. He turned and looked; it was the green leaf of a twig, parched and withered. He was about to pluck it from the earth when the Indian grasped his arm. The white man folded his arms, and the Indian closed his eyes.

Memories of other days came into the wakeful moments of the white man, and before him a vision passed of those who lived where God had been upon His earth. The fleeting dream almost crazed him. Then nature took up the struggle, and hunger and thirst attacked. His tongue seemed as if made of stone. He felt his body, and it was shrivelled and worn.

The Indian slept. The white man lay with open eyes and watched the savage. A terrible thought came into his being. He felt weak and helpless. There seemed nothing before them but the dust and the heat. Was it death? There in the awful silence the white man lifted himself to his knees and, holding up his arms to heaven, prayed:—

Real Love Story That Reads Like a Novel

Manchester, July 26.—The Laforest mystery has stirred the imagination of all classes more profoundly than any affair of modern times. It is comparable to the Maybrick case in all the elements of passionate love, domestic unhappiness, jealousy, death and the terrible doubts that have divided friends into two bitterly hostile camps.

Madame Laforest, the wife of a medical man residing at Montreuil-sous-Bois, near Paris, was brought to the Hospital Saint Antoine one evening in an ambulance which had been sent for. She was in terrible agony on her arrival, and declared that she was soon to die, as she had been poisoned by her husband. She died on the following day, and there were many incidents attached to the case, such as suspicious spots on the body and rapid decomposition, which, added to the previous declarations of the woman, caused no small excitement in the hospital.

Permission to take away the body of burial was refused to the husband, and on the other hand the services of Dr. Balthazard, the government expert, were retained in order to make a post-mortem examination. On the following day the commissioner of police called at the house of "Dr." Laforest with a search warrant, and carried away a number of bottles of various kinds.

Who Is Laforest

The news spread like wildfire at Montreuil. And soon all the tongues in the neighborhood were wagging. At this point it is necessary, however, to indicate more clearly the character of the personages in the drama.

Albert Laforest, who is now about 45 years of age, although he has practised medicine, has never obtained his medical diploma. He was a medical student and assistant at a private

hospital for diseases of the eye, that of Dr. Hubert, rue Saint Andre-des-Arts in Paris, in 1895. At that time a young woman of 26, Appoline Celour, was engaged as domestic at the hospital.

One day, some twelve years ago, she came to the consulting room for an affection of the eyes, and she was then treated by M. Laforest. He fell in love with the young woman, and soon made her mistress. This state of affairs lasted two years, and at the end of that time Laforest decided to marry Appoline. There were great difficulties in the way.

Madame Laforest, the mother of the medical student, was a lady who moved in a class of society where it would have been thought the height of folly to marry a girl who had been a domestic, although such a liaison as existed was easily tolerated. Madame Laforest was very proud, severe, and at the same time very rich. She had no faith in her son, and her affection for him had changed into bitterness. Under these circumstances the young couple decided to go to England, where they were duly married. But the marriage was kept secret from the mother, and to the day of her death, which happened in 1900, she was unaware of it.

Appoline herself had a little fortune of about £400, and after the marriage Laforest utilized this sum to establish a practice in the Boulevard Beaumarchais, not far from the Bastille. At the same time he kept importuning his mother for money, while she reproached him for his habits of luxury.

When Madame Laforest died, her son inherited a fine property at Montreuil-sous-Bois, and a fortune of about £80,000. Laforest decided to abandon his practice in Paris, and at his place

at Montreuil-sous-Bois lived a retired life. His chief pleasures seemed to be fishing and the cultivation of rare and exotic plants. Under this appearance of calm, however, veritable tempests of passion were raging. Laforest had lost his love for Appoline before the death of his mother, and if the accounts of her friends are to be believed, he led her a terrible life. Madame Perlise, the sister of Appoline, declares that Laforest would never inform his wife where he intended to settle after he had given up his practice. The evening of the day on which he was changing domicile the couple were together near the Bastille. Suddenly Laforest threw himself on her, snatched her big out of her hand, and made off, leaving her deserted on the street, and without a penny. That night she went to her sister's home.

The "Death Rattles"

When at length they discovered Laforest at Montreuil-sous-Bois, Appoline decided to live with him, but it was at the price of a long and terrible martyrdom. Laforest used to keep her locked up for weeks together, and it was only after the intervention of the commissioner of police that that condition of affairs ceased. Laforest tried to obtain a divorce from his wife on the ground of illegality of his marriage in England, but the French courts confirmed the marriage.

By every means in his power he endeavored to injure her, and as a consequence of privations and ill-treatment, she fell a victim to typhoid fever. On another occasion, when all the members of the household were on the ground floor, Laforest dressed himself up as a burglar, and, holding a long knife in his hand, entered the room. Madame Laforest suffered se-

verely from fright, and had to take to bed.

On another occasion, still, according to the sister of Appoline, when Madame Laforest was sitting in her room Laforest suddenly bounded in, threw her down, and, seizing her by the throat commenced to strangle her, at the same time crying out:

"You are about to die! Death approaches! Your limbs quiver, I hear the death rattles!"

In Love With Germaine

Appoline fainted, and Laforest had to perform artificial respiration to bring her round. When she returned to consciousness he was lying beside her and she was astonished to observe how calm and sweet he was in manner. Not long before her death Madame Laforest was in continual dread of being poisoned, and she besought her sister to insist upon a post-mortem examination in case she should die suddenly. She believed that the poison employed was atroxic for she had been treated with atroxic when she suffered with her eyes, and she was acquainted with its effects. Her husband gave her some medicine in capsules, and also injected some drug with a hypodermic needle.

Madame Laforest also related a curious incident. She said that one day her husband was more sympathetic than he had been for years. He took her in his arms and fixed her intently with his eyes. It struck her that he was attempting to hypnotize her, for she had been unable to resist.

In this account one feels the need of some powerful motive to explain such conduct. That motive existed, declare the friends of Madame Laforest, and in an irresistible form!

In the year 1900, just about the epoch when Laforest commenced to ill-treat

his wife, he made the acquaintance of a young woman named Germaine Billard. Germaine one day entered his consulting room, as formerly Appoline had done, with a disease of the eyes.

Laforest cured her, and he fell madly in love with her. Germaine was the daughter of a cobbler, and without much education, but she was pretty, captivating, very intelligent, and resolute in her designs. Laforest had her educated at a school for young ladies, and afterwards he made her his mistress.

A Love Letter

The following letter, written by Germaine, is certainly a document of intense interest to students of human nature, and it throws a strange beam of light upon the thoughts of a young French girl of her class:

Thursday, 14th June, 1900.

Friend Ever Loved:—

I am eighteen; I love you. You told me that you loved me, that you thought me beautiful, and that I could not go to your house. Are you the master? Could you not show the door to that vulgar woman with the grotesque headdress of a shopgirl's chimney? Is it not insulting to me to permit that that ridiculous creature, servant-mistress, terrified by a younger girl? When I remember that you pressed her hand in my presence, I do not know what I am writing. I am suffering. An inexplicable pain is torturing me. I beg you to think of me; I love you; I wish to belong to you always. I want you. You always. Oh, my beloved Emile.

Of a little I have much need. Whatever happens to me,

I know not where my path may lead,

But I walk hand in hand with thee,

And therein find my peace.

I kiss you, I say it again; I will love you always.

Your Unhappy Little

GERMAINE.

A Strange Postscript

My letter is blotted abominably. I have not even time to re-read it; I do not know what I have written, but I fear I have written too much. Madame de Savigny allowed her pen to

you, not find repugnant that vulgarity that surrounds her? Do you think that for that woman I will say adieu to our intimacy, to our walks?

That woman is one too many. Why did you conceal from me your slavery? why did you cause sweet hopes to grow within me? You have taken me. You must keep me. I do not think your punishment will be too hard.

You told me that you loved me. You swore to be everything to me; your other promises are those that your honor will not permit you to forget. To fly from love and youth, that makes unhappiness; can you look at her yet?

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I kiss you, I say it again; I will love you always.

trot along, the bounds mine has taken may frighten you. If that is so, pardon, excuse my excitement, my pain, my fear. Remember that I love you, that we are promised one to the other.

Germaine.

Perhaps even more grave in the matter of accusation is the letter that old Madame Laforest wrote to her son in 1900. She accuses him of extorting money from her, of being idle, dissolute, ungrateful. She refers to his having often threatened her with death. She refuses to see him again unless he will turn over a new leaf and work at his profession.

The doctor's defence is that his wife was an hysterical woman, afflicted with ideas of persecution, and set on by her relatives, who hated him. As to Germaine Laforest, he admits having made her his mistress, but he excuses himself by reason of his unhappiness at home. He had broken with Germaine some time before his wife's death; so that if love for Germaine was a motive for poisoning his wife, that might have happened at any epoch, but not now. A great number of the neighbors are on the side of Laforest, as they roundly declare that his wife was a bad woman, insanely jealous, and always making his life miserable.

The Drama of the Hour

Laforest has given the experts all the information they desired, and it is said that they have discovered that his wife succumbed to a disease of the liver which he had not diagnosed, but which would account for her symptoms. With the doubts, the conflicting opinions, and deepening mysteries, the interest of the public here is rising; and nothing is wanting to give the drama a passionate and poignant interest.

Admiral Yamamoto's Great Speech

During the visit of Admiral Yamamoto to Montreal recently, an interesting incident took place. After the luncheon at the Mount Royal club, where Admiral Yamamoto was the guest of Mr. W. R. Baker, it being only an informal affair, and there being consequently no toasts or speeches, the admiral, who had only just arrived from the United States, expressed his desire to say a few words to the gentlemen who had been invited to meet him.

Although the admiral speaks excellent English, he preferred on an occasion of that kind to talk through an interpreter, and he, therefore asked Mr. Nosse, the consul-general, to interpret for him, which the latter did in perfect English.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Nosse the text of the speech is furnished. It was as follows:

"Mr. Baker and Gentlemen—I wish to express my sincere thanks to you for the hospitality which you have so kindly extended to me this afternoon, and particularly for the opportunity you have afforded me of meeting here many Canadian gentlemen of prominence.

"Having recently been entertained in New York by the Japanese association, I took advantage of the occasion to address a few words to them on a subject which has been creating considerable interest and I should like, if you have no objection, to say a few words to you also on this subject, as it is one about which I am very much concerned. With your consent, I will ask Mr. Consul-General to kindly interpret for me."

"About the time I received the command of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor to accompany his imperial highness Prince Fushimi on his special mission to England, it happened that the so-called anti-Japanese agitation had been occupying the serious attention of certain parts of the United States and it occurred to me that it might be advantageous to go through San Francisco, either on my outward or homeward journey, as I might be able, with my knowledge of affairs, and my personal experience, to do something to allay the feeling which appeared to be growing up on this question. On second thought, I decided that it would be better to visit there after my return from England, as I felt that perhaps the lapse of time might itself do something towards the accomplishment of the object I had in view."

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The World of Labor

Barbers 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths 2nd and 3rd Tuesday
Butchers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boltsmiths' Helpers 1st and 3rd Th
Bookbinders 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, quarterly
Bricklayers 2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders 1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters Alternate Mondays
Cabinetmakers 1st and 3rd Friday
Electric Workers 1st and 3rd Friday
Garment Workers 1st Monday
Laborers 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers 1st Thursday
Laundry Workers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen Every Monday
Lorry Carriers 4th Wednesday
Machinists 1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Musicians 1st Sunday in Quarter
Painters 1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers 1st and 3rd Friday
Printing Pressmen 2nd Tuesday
Shipwrights 2nd and 4th Thursday
Stonemasons 2nd Thursday
Street Railways Employees 1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Typographical Monthly
Stereotypers 1st Monday
Tailors Last Sunday
Typographical Last Sunday
T and L Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters *

During May 287 employees were injured in Canadian industrial accidents.

Austria has 2,404 local unions, with a total membership of 323,099.

Industrial insurance agents organized a union recently in Brooklyn, N.Y., the first of its kind.

The strike of railway employees at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, has ended. Disputed questions will be arbitrated.

The 40th annual British trades congress will assemble at Bath, England, September 2nd.

Oklahoma City, Okla., flour mill employees have organized and applied to the international union for a charter.

One prison contractor in the United States owns and controls the clothing output of eight prisons and six States. Yorkshire (Eng.) Miners' association resolved recently to apply for a further advance of 5 per cent. in wages.

Steam Engine Makers' Society of Great Britain had 127 branches at the close of 1906, an increase of seven in the year.

The International Typographical Union now has a membership of a little more than 50,000 distributed in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The statement is made that not less than 60,000 laborers will be needed in Canada this season for the construction of new railroads.

Laundry workers at San Jose, Cal., are still out, and intend to remain out until they are granted their demand for an eight-hour day.

In the United States 1,500,000 servants attend to the wants of 6,000,000 who believe that the housework should be done by others.

Of the 37,730,000 population of France, statistics record a working population of 19,750,075, of whom 6,805,510 are women and girls.

A movement has been started to organize the 200,000 or more Italian railroad employees all over the United States and bring about a higher scale of wages.

J. D. McNiven, ex-M. P. P. for Victoria, and now Fair Wage Officer at Ottawa, spent a few days of last week in Toronto on official business.

Wages of the Northumberland, Eng., coal miners were recently advanced 5 per cent., as a result of the recent coal boom. This is the sixth quarterly advance since 1906.

Women compositors of Christiania and Bergen, Norway, are to be paid the same rates as men, after five years' apprenticeship and the passing of a test as to being fully qualified.

According to the latest report, there were something like 1,250,000 union-made cigars manufactured in Minneapolis, Minn., in March. Practically all members of the union are at work.

The Wisconsin Assembly has passed a bill limiting the hours of railroad telegraphers to eight a day, and has also passed a law giving street railway employees a ten-hour day with twelve.

The shipwrights of Copenhagen, Denmark, have struck work, an increase of wages having been refused by the employers. The answer of the Employers' association was to lock out the organized men.

Building contractors all over the Northwest are crying for carpenters, brick and stone masons, plasterers, paper hangers and electrical workers at wages ranging from \$4.50 to \$6.50 for eight hours' work.

The weavers, who have been on strike in Pawtucket, R. I., have voted to return at the increase offered by the proprietors. The operatives asked for an advance of 1 cent a yard, and they have accepted 1 cent.

Patternmakers' league of North America spent \$9,300 in organization work in the eastern coast states last year, and since that time new members of the union have received \$200,000 in wages as a direct result of that work.

Electrical workers, machinists and blacksmiths of Great Falls, Mont., who recently went on strike, have signed a contract for five years. All the smelters' employees are now back at work and all are bound by five-year contracts.

Wood workers employed in the flooring and planing mills of Chicago, Ill., have signed a new agreement with their employers at 10 per cent increase in wages. The agreement provides for the employment of union men exclusively, and is effective for one year. The scale runs from \$2.25 to \$3.50 per day for nine hours' work.

Encouraged by the success of the operations of the loan fund plan which was established six months ago, the Minneapolis, Minn., Cigarmakers' union has decided to go a step further

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in the way of looking after its membership in a pecuniary way. A plan is to be considered to establish a banking system on a small scale, to be operated under the direction of the union.

It is claimed for the Journeyman Barbers' union the unique distinction of being the only labor union that has never had a strike yet in spite of this fact the conditions of the journeymen barbers have been constantly improved. Shorter hours, better wages and Sunday closing are some of the results of organization in the craft, which now has a membership of 40,000.

A shipbuilding combine has been entered into between Harland & Wolff, Belfast, and John Brown & Co., of Clyde, Glasgow. The two firms have hitherto turned out the largest and best known Atlantic passenger liners afloat. The Lusitania, built by John Brown & Co., at Clydebank, now undergoing her trials, is the largest vessel in the world; and the Adriatic, recently delivered by Harland & Wolff, Limited, ranks next amongst British built ships now in actual service. They will employ, in collieries, blast furnaces, iron mines at home and abroad, steel works, armor plate mills, ordnance works, and in their engineering works and shipyards over 30,000 men earning more than £2,250,000 in a year in wages.

The following case under the Workmen's Compensation act was settled in the county court last week: On March 11 last, L. E. Gower, while working at the Moore & Whitington mills, met with an accident whereby he lost his left hand. He was running a planer when the belt came off. In order to stop the machine he had to pass in front of the planer to reach a lever and in making the effort he slipped on some shavings and fell on the planer, with the result that his hand was taken off at the wrist. Since then he has been unable to work. Under the act the plaintiff, if he recovered judgment would be entitled to half the amount of his wages from the time he was incapacitated till he is able to secure other employment or his indemnity reaches the total of \$1,500. The defendants claimed that Gower was negligent in keeping the space around his machine free from shavings, but the plaintiff showed in evidence that the Victoria steam laundry had the contract for removing the shavings and had failed to do so. His honor found that the applicant was not guilty of serious or willful neglect within the meaning of the statute, and found in his favor on those two points. He has been awarded a weekly indemnity of five dollars from the 25th of March to the 1st of August, and as he has obtained employment on and after the latter date as tax collector for the city, at a salary larger than the wages received by him in the employment of the respondents, the weekly indemnity ceases on the 1st of August. Provision is made whereby in the future, if circumstances change, the matter may be opened up again under the provisions of section 9 of the first schedule of the statute.

The Trades and Labor congress of Canada will open its convention in the Legislative hall of Manitoba on Monday, Sept. 16. The officers expect this convention to surpass all former meetings in attendance. In former years an organizer was put into the field a few months prior to the convention. This year, however, three organizers were placed in the field, in the persons of Mr. W. R. Trotter, of Winnipeg; Mr. Allan Studholme, M. P. P., of Hamilton, and Mr. Alphonse Verville, M. P., of Montreal. It is said that Mr. Trotter has sent in between 35 and 40 affiliations from the city of Winnipeg; and from all along the line comes the most encouraging reports. Mr. Trotter has been in Victoria and Vancouver for the past week or two and is doing good business.

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The Amateur Photographer—Photography of Children

(By A. V. Kenah)

The subject of my talk with you this week is the photography of children; probably the most of us in the course of our experience are called upon at one time or the other to make pictures of those young members of our family who are not only near and dear to us but who also through the cunning mannerisms peculiar to themselves exert such a potent influence on our daily existence. It is obviously necessary for us if we are to get the best out of our little subjects to get right away in touch with them and try to forget that we are grown up and have passed the time when we took delight in toys and other playtime objects. Children do not appreciate grown up manners and are at a loss how to account for them; what they want is a playmate and one who will forget himself and sink his individuality in their own. It is not given to all of us to be able to do this, but unless we can do it is no good to try to attempt to make successful pictures of children and if we desire success in this direction we must make up our minds to forget that we are grown up and place ourselves once more on the level of childhood.

Probably no subject that we can take up offers us more ground on which to work than that of illustrating the many and ever varying phases of child life and though we may be called upon to exercise a degree of patience that is not wanted in more prosaic subjects we, nevertheless, have an ample reward if we are successful in our endeavors. When we consider the amount of energy that is expended by literary men in the amusement of children we can perhaps appreciate in some small degree the extensive field in which we have to operate, and more especially when we take into our calculation the ever rapid changes that each year brings about, does it behove us to give more than ordinary care to the manner in which we approach this subject? Too many of us are inclined to think that children are of no very great importance to us and to fancy that all that is necessary to do is to get a camera fixed upon them and to release the shutter and all will be right, but those of us who are more experienced know too well that if we want to get the best out of them it is necessary to sink our own individuality into that of theirs. A child lives in a little world all of its own and if we want to portray this it is necessary to get into this or else we shall miss the essence of the whole thing and only produce something that is foreign to our intentions and anything but artistic. We must abandon the general view we take of things and try to place ourselves back quite a number of years and endeavor to look once more upon the varying aspects of life in the same way that we did when we were children ourselves, and free from all the anxieties which come upon us as we take on us the burden of manhood.

Mind you there is an immensity of pleasure to be extracted from it if we go about it in the right spirit, but we must be careful to so approach our subjects that they are unconscious that we are grown-ups and only appeal to them as one of themselves. Now that is just where the majority of us fail; we will not put ourselves into correspondence with our subjects and the natural consequence is that we do not get the best out of them, but only something that they have been forced to give us against their will. Another thing too many of us forget is that children are very sensitive and it does not do to treat them in the same way that we would those who are grown up. The great thing that we require is patience and the more of this virtue we possess the greater will be our success in the natural portrayal of children. Try to get them in their natural surroundings as much as possible and do not waste your time in bothering to pose them in positions which do not appeal to them but which, on the contrary, only upset them. Make up your mind that you are going to get on the friendliest possible terms with your subject and go out of your way to find out what particular thing they are interested in. The tastes of each child vary and no two children are alike in their tastes, and therefore it is necessary to keep a keen eye open and observe without being observed in which par-



The Secret

an amateur, but I do say without any fear of contradiction that it is necessary for the professional operator to use more than ordinary skill in the way he approaches his childish subjects. If he wishes to turn out work which will not only be satisfactory to his clients but also a pleasure to himself. A natural liking for children will go far to help us in our task and, indeed, I think it quite hopeless for anyone, who does not love children to think of getting good photographs of them. Children want to be handled with the greatest care, but if we love our little subjects it is surprising how soon we can gain their confidence, and once we do this we can do pretty well what we like with them. A child seems to instinctively know whether the photographer likes him or not, in the same way as a dog seems to be able to tell in some way or other whether any given person is a lover of animals, and therefore it behoves us to do all

that appeals so strongly to the little ones. Of course there are plenty of exceptions to this rule, as all of us are familiar with the tremendous affection that every child who ever met him had for Lewis Carroll, the well-known author of "Alice in Wonderland," and many pretty stories are told of his great love for children and of the delightful parties that he got up for their entertainment and amusement. Lewis seemed to be able to get right to the very heart of his little friends and nothing pleased him better than to spend his time in their society and to live over again the days of his youth. Other men have shown the same attributes to a greater or lesser extent and if we want to get the best out of our young sitters it is certainly up to us to cultivate this spirit of simplicity and to try to forget that we are grown up when we get among the little ones for the purpose of taking their photographs. I think that

Military Ballooning—The Fascination of Aerial Navigation

In its entirety there is no subject more fascinating than that of aerial navigation, and especially is this true of its military aspects. Dreamers of world-power to be suddenly achieved invoke the aid of some wondrous invention which gives its owners the absolute dominion of the air and the consequent supremacy on land and sea. Here certainly is a splendid field for speculative romance.

As long as the visionary nature of the dream was frankly acknowledged well and good. But quite recently it has been gravely and repeatedly asserted, by responsible persons, that this conquest of the air is almost, if not entirely, a fall accomplish, that future wars will be fought out in the air by fleets of flying-machines and squadrons of air ships. Nations are soberly said to be constructing these new engines of war in all secrecy. Books have been written proving that the balance of power will be destroyed and readjusted leaving this unfortunate country in the position of a fourth-rate power. All this in a few years at most. And these assertions, it is claimed, are based on actual facts!

When we come to look closely into the matter, however, we find that the only existing facts in this direction are two eligible balloons—one in France, the other in Germany. Both have had some trials; both have been very fairly successful. But before it is possible to estimate in how far they are suitable instruments of war, it is essential to lay down clearly the purposes of military aeronautics, so often misunderstood. These are: To direct the artillery fire on the enemy's position; to reconnoitre the enemy's lines and spy out the disposition of his forces; to destroy his troops, stores and fortifications by dropping explosives, and, lastly, to transport troops with speed and safety, possibly over ground that could not be covered by any other means.

For the first of these purposes a dirigible balloon is scarcely so suitable as an ordinary captive balloon,

and certainly less so than a man-lifting kite. Its huge bulk would offer far too obvious a target for the enemy's guns.

For the other purposes, however, no more admirable instrument could well be devised than a dirigible balloon, provided that it fulfills certain conditions.

The proviso, to be of any use

from a military point of view, an airship must possess the following qualities: High speed and large lifting-power in order to move against the wind and escape the enemy's fire, either by moving rapidly at a fairly low elevation, or by temporarily rising to a great height; extended radius of action to enable it to return to its base; perfect stability during flight; dirigibility against head winds and cross currents; and absolute safety in ascending, and more especially in landing under adverse circumstances.

In how far can La Patrie and Count von Zeppelin's balloon be said to possess these essential qualities? To begin with the all-important question of speed. From the official reports relating to the performances of both airships, to which the writer has had personal access, it appears that La Patrie has, in favorable circumstances, developed an independent velocity of twenty-three miles and the Zeppelin a speed of thirty miles an hour.

It is, of course, well known that the wind often reaches this speed, and as often surpasses it. If it is true, as shown recently by a Belgian scientist, that the wind, even at moderate altitudes, attains a greater force than twenty miles an hour on an average during half the days in the year, it follows that the French dirigible would only be serviceable during half the year, and then only at moderate elevations, save on exceptionally calm days. The German airship, whose more rigid aluminum framework while the French aerostat only preserves its rigidity through the pressure of the gas with which it is inflated—allows it to move at a slightly

higher speed, is so unwieldy that it cannot ascend during a breeze of ballast. The Zeppelin on one occasion traveled seventy-five miles in two and a quarter hours, returning to its starting point; the Lebadey vessel has traversed just over seventy miles in over three hours. But all these trials have taken place in distinctly favorable circumstances.

The ridiculous nature of the suggestion that airships could possibly be used for transporting troops will appear from the fact that the Zeppelin, with all its 400,000 cubic feet capacity and its 170-h. p. motive force, only has a lifting power of two tons. Its normal crew consists of ten men, thus leaving rather more than a ton for explosives, equipment, etc., so that it would be impossible for it to carry even half a dozen other men.

The present-day airship has to carry

so much ballast, or dead weight, that

very little useful weight, such as explosives, mounds, men, etc., can be carried. Then, again, it cannot rise to any great height. The former Lebadey vessel in 1905 on one occasion rose to a height of 4,500 feet, which necessitated the expenditure of 750 pounds of ballast out of the two taken, and even then it only remained in the air just over an hour. Yet the ability to rise quickly to a great height is absolutely essential to an airship un-

der fire.

From the same cause proceeds the

extremely small radius of action of an airship, which rigorously limits its practical utility. The life of an air-

ship is absolutely dependent on the experience in handling a perfected airship. As has already been stated, an efficient aerial warship is an impossibility at the present day; the Zeppelin is impracticable, and Parseval and Gross airships have given poor results, and are at best but inferior imitations of La Patrie. The latter, although the best airship yet constructed, notably in dirigibility and stability, marks but a slight advance on La France, the airship due to the creative genius of Colonel Renard, which gave almost identical results as long ago as 1884.

The limitations of the airship of the present day are certainly quite clearly realized in France, where La Patrie is destined for Verdun, and the other dirigibles under construction, to the number of three, are to be stationed in other large frontier fortresses. As an instrument of offence, as an engine of war raining destruction on the heads of the enemy, such as Tennyson pleasantly pictured it, the aerial warship at the present day is an agreeable fiction; and likely to remain so in the future.—London Mail.

It may be objected that these conclusions are at variance with the recent establishment in the German army of a battalion specially devoted to dirigible balloon work. Such a battalion has, in fact, been organized in connection with the established balloon battalion. It consists of three officers, ten non-commissioned officers and seventy-five rank and file. The reason for its creation is, however, not far to seek; it simply denotes that, with their usual thoroughness, the military authorities have thought fit to guard against a possible sensational development in aerial navigation by creating a body of men experienced in handling the present material—Inadequate though it be—who would be able should the necessity arise, to take full advantage of this

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At the present day no higher speed could be given to a dirigible without exposing it to the greatest danger. Every balloon has a "critical" speed, beyond which it cannot go without losing its rigidity under the pressure of the air and buckling up. In the case of La Patrie this critical speed is twenty-seven miles, with the Zeppelin it cannot be far above thirty miles an hour. Unless, therefore, it is mutually agreed by the contending forces in future wars to limit hostilities to calm days there is every prospect that the airship will fall at the critical moment.

Lastly, we come to the greatest obstacle of all that has up to now prevented the airship from becoming a thing of practical utility—the difficulty of effecting a safe landing. Here the French vessel is immensely superior, yet in a stiff breeze it could not land without external aid. The Zeppelin cannot land on solid ground at all; at the end of its flight it descends on the water. On the only occasion on which it came to rest on the earth it was totally destroyed. Furthermore, the balloon must be housed in an appropriate shelter, and constantly requires refilling with gas, which necessitates a cumbersome train of wagons.

These difficulties point only too clearly to a single conclusion; no airship could, at the present day, possibly accompany an army in the field.

When working from a fixed base, such as a permanent fortress, it may be useful for reconnoitring purposes within a strictly limited radius.

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higher speed, is so unwieldy that it cannot ascend during a breeze of ballast. The Zeppelin on one occasion traveled seventy-five miles in two and a quarter hours, returning to its starting point; the Lebadey vessel has traversed just over seventy miles in over three hours. But all these trials have taken place in distinctly favorable circumstances.

At the present day no higher speed could be given to a dirigible without exposing it to the greatest danger. Every balloon has a "critical" speed, beyond which it cannot go without losing its rigidity under the pressure of the air and buckling up. In the case of La Patrie this critical speed is twenty-seven miles, with the Zeppelin it cannot be far above thirty miles an hour. Unless, therefore, it is mutually agreed by the contending forces in future wars to limit hostilities to calm days there is every prospect that the airship will fall at the critical moment.

Lastly, we come to the greatest obstacle of all that has up to now prevented the airship from becoming a thing of practical utility—the difficulty of effecting a safe landing. Here the French vessel is immensely superior, yet in a stiff breeze it could not land without external aid. The Zeppelin cannot land on solid ground at all; at the end of its flight it descends on the water. On the only occasion on which it came to rest on the earth it was totally destroyed. Furthermore, the balloon must be housed in an appropriate shelter, and constantly requires refilling with gas, which necessitates a cumbersome train of wagons.

These difficulties point only too clearly to a single conclusion; no airship could, at the present day, possibly accompany an army in the field.

When working from a fixed base, such as a permanent fortress, it may be useful for reconnoitring purposes within a strictly limited radius.

It may be objected that these conclusions are at variance with the recent establishment in the German army of a battalion specially devoted to dirigible balloon work. Such a battalion has, in fact, been organized in connection with the established balloon battalion. It consists of three officers, ten non-commissioned officers and seventy-five rank and file.

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